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CZECHS PASSING FROM DEBTOR TO CREDITOR NATION

New State Attains Prosperity Despite Serious Economic Difficulties

ACCESSIBLE MARKETS COUNTRY'S MAIN NEED

25 Per Cent of Trade Is With Germany—Move for Economic Union Being Considered

By LINDSAY ROGERS
Professor of Public Law at Columbia University

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Lord Salisbury on a famous occasion advised his fellow countrymen to study maps. They would then be able to understand the reasons back of certain foreign policies. The citizens of the states of central Europe do not need similar advice. They are interested in maps for far more than an explanation of foreign policies. For the maps show the frontiers of their countries, and those frontiers materially influence, if indeed they do not control, such matters as party alignment and strategy, legislative and administrative action by the Government, and economic development.

Czechoslovakia is perhaps the most fortunate of the succession states, but it is for this reason no less inclined to study the map of central Europe. President Masary' did not exaggerate when he declared that the peace treaties marked a "great refashioning of central and eastern Europe and of Europe as a whole." The frontiers of Czechoslovakia include racial minorities which elect their own legislative representatives. Fifteen political parties are represented in the lower chamber of the Legislature. Of the 13,500,000 population, 36 per cent are neither Czechs nor Slovaks. Twenty-two per cent are Germans, who have four political parties. The racial minorities are strongest in areas contiguous to countries in which they become more numerous and even majorities.

Country's Peculiar Shape

Hence there is an intense interest in Czechoslovakia's shape. The Peace Conference drew its boundaries in the form of a long, corrugated pear. The base stretches into Germany. Any mention, therefore, of the Anschluss—union between Germany and Austria—excites instant alarm in Czechoslovakia, for half of its territory would be surrounded on three sides by a greater Germany. The country has three other neighbors—Poland, Rumania and Hungary. Like Austria and Hungary, Czechoslovakia has no seacoast. All three border on the Danube. There is thus the problem of access to the sea and of the use of international rivers. The shape of the country is such that it is farther from Prague to the Province of Ruthenia than it is to Hamburg. Thus the possession of coal mines and other natural resources may be in part neutralized by difficulties and expense of transportation. Thus also tariffs may turn out to be of doubtful advantage. The balance between industry and agriculture is difficult. All these problems arise in an area of 55,000 square miles—approximately the size of New York State.

No Menace to State

In one respect, however, Czechoslovakia was peculiarly fortunate. It had no special problem which constituted a serious threat to the development of the state into a more and more prosperous and peace-loving community. In Germany, for example, both Communists and reactionaries attempted by force to overthrow the Republican régime. Financial bankruptcy and then the difficulties of inaugurating a new, stabilized currency imposed severe strains on political institutions. In Austria, there is the recurrent conflict between socialistic Vienna and the conservative country. Hungary had to get rid of a communistic régime and then to withstand two attempts at a monarchical restoration. Poland's differences with Lithuania and Russia and Marshal Pilsudski's differences with the Diet have regularly furnished sensational news.

The sensational has been avoided by Czechoslovakia. She has been able to tackle her economic and political problems without interferences of the kinds that have been mentioned. Because the news of steady progress is not startling, insufficient attention has been paid to the really remarkable strides that Czechoslovakia has made. Her territory had not been greatly affected by the war. Minerals were plentiful. The fields were fertile. A portion of the well-trained Austrian bureaucracy enabled administration to proceed with few of the difficulties that always have to be met and overcome by a new régime.

Lack of Natural Markets

Natural markets had not been ceded along with the industries. They had remained in Austria and in Hungary. Could they be held or would new outlets have to be found? Security had to be made certain by the negotiation of treaties of alliance and friendship with contiguous countries and with the great powers so that the boundaries could not be threatened. And there was always the question of race. Czechoslovak

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Before the War and After—Frontiers Multiply, Czechoslovakia Emerges

Left Hand Map Shows Frontiers of Old German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, Shaded Portion Indicating Reduced Area Still Remaining to the German, Austrian and Hungarian People Respectively. On the Right Hand Are Shown the Frontiers of Central Europe as Existing Today.

BRAZIL EXPECTS POPULATION OF 240,000,000 BY 1990

Trade Board Issues Striking Figures of Progress in Many Fields

BY UNITED PRESS

RIO DE JANEIRO—A nation of 240,000,000 persons within 60 years, spread over a territory so vast that it could easily cover continental United States, excluding Alaska, is envisioned in the report of the Institute for Commercial Expansion connected with the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce.

Based on the rate of increase between the last two censuses, the 1930 census will show a population of 42,000,000; that of 1940, 56,000,000; a jump to 76,000,00 in 1950; to 120,000,000 in 1960, and to 240,000,000 in 1990. The estimated population, Dec. 31, 1928, was 39,103,856. Brazil at present occupying tenth place in total population among the countries of the world, being second only to the United States in the Western Hemisphere and first in South America. From 1900 to 1920, the increase in Brazil's population was 13,317,049, or more than 70 per cent.

Figures furnished by the institure tell the story in themselves:

With 220 daily newspapers, Brazil is sixth in the world's ranking for dailies, being exceeded only by the United States, Germany, France, Poland and Denmark.

Next to the Gold Coast of Africa, it is the largest producer of cocoa, and its maize crops are second only to those of the United States.

After India, the United States, and Russia in Europe, Brazil is the largest holder of cattle; it is in fourth place as regards swine, and fourth as to horses, Argentine being in third place.

The State of Sao Paulo alone produces 300,000 kilos of cocoons, a good augury for the country's silk producing possibilities.

Twenty-three thousand schools were in full swing in 1926, attended by 1,474,864 children, taught by more than 35,000 instructors. In 1888, there were only 8157 schools attended by 258,800 children.

Brazil exported $404,325.10 worth of diamonds in 1927, while the year before the total was $744,547.75.

Sao Paulo, principal industrial center of Brazil, produced goods with an estimated value of $180,983,120 in 1927 as compared to $32,897,640 in 1915.

The textile industry, if not foremost among Brazilian industries, is among the leaders. Statistics for 1927 show the industry represented an estimated capital of $76,979,160, distributed over 354 factories.

For Disarmament, Peace and Unity

NEWS of the past 48 hours shows the world caught up in the sweep of a peace and unity movement so irresistible, and apparently so easily achieved, that people are left wondering why it could not just as well have been started years ago. The United States, showing itself definitely come of age as a world power, is acting with a breadth of statesmanship appropriate to its immense influence. Talk of entanglements has largely gone out of currency, partly because it is felt Britain under the MacDonald Government has shed many of its old traditions and is in a still better position to give as well as to take.

Whether early reports from Washington that Britain is taking a new step toward parity by deciding to scrap five light cruisers due for retirement in 1936 prove strictly accurate or not, the two countries are known to have narrowed down their naval differences to the point at which the lines of agreement are almost settled, so Mr. MacDonald will come to the United States at the beginning of October with an accord assured, and a five-power conference, bringing in France, Italy and Japan, definitely on the program.

No one expects the path to disarmament to be an easy one, but the ground has been better tilled for sacrifices on a large scale than at any previous time. In America the Shearer exposure, with the ensuing Senate inquiry, has seriously undermined public confidence in the Big Navy group. It is true that obstacles, not unexpected, are showing themselves in Europe where the old world notion that rapprochement between two nations necessarily militates against the welfare of others has yet to be uprooted. The French press in particular finds something sinister in the close understanding between the great Anglo-Saxon nations. But France, like Italy and Japan, is being kept well informed on the course of the negotiations, and the diatribes may be regarded as momentary irritation in unofficial quarters that will subside once discussion is converted to a broader basis.

M. Briand is raising similar repercussions in Britain and elsewhere to the move for a Franco-German understanding, which, it now seems, must be the tangible foundation on which his proposal for a United States of Europe must rest, though how to reconcile Germany's enthusiasm for her old friend, an economic Mittel-Europa with the Rhine as the hub, with French notions of maximum independence, is a point that will need clearing up. Nevertheless, the European Federation idea has already received the indorsements of Germany, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Meanwhile the League Assembly, in approving without discussion the protocol enabling the United States to adhere, with reservations, to the World Court, brings the world a step nearer to unity, an echo of which may be found in the declaration of Cesar Zumeta, Venezuelan delegate at Geneva, that the Monroe Doctrine was no longer an obstacle to good will between the peoples of North and South America, and that a real entente between them can now be developed.

DUCE FORESEES WORLD ADOPTION OF FASCIST RULE

Perfectly Adapted to Modern Needs, He Finds—Party Ties With State Increased

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The speech delivered on Sept. 14 by Signor Mussolini before the assembly of the Fascist Party is noteworthy in showing the Duce's determination to carry still further the policy enunciated two years ago in his famous circular to prefects, on the gradual centralizing of all power in the constitutional organs of the state.

Without in any way renouncing the dominating position gained by the Fascist Party, the Duce is anxious

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LEAGUE ACCUSED OF FAILURE TO CONTROL OPIUM

Complaint Is Made That Nations Have Not Made Required Reports

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The fifth commission has begun the consideration of the report of the opium advisory committee, in which complaint is again made concerning the failure of certain states to send in their reports. In this connection South and Central American states are blamed for sending so little information. At the same time the United States received credit for the exemplary sentences it imposed on traffickers.

The report also emphasized the point made by the Venezuelan representative on the advisory committee that unless a serious effort was made by all manufacturing countries to limit the output of drugs, the measures for the suppression of the illicit traffic would continue to prove illusory.

The French representative declared it was the intention of his Government to take stronger measures against the illicit traffic, and it was announced that an important statement would be made by the British representative at the next meeting of the fifth committee. This, it is said, will prove the determination of the British Government to give a more decisive lead to the campaign against the illicit traffic by proposing a strict limitation to the output.

The opinion was expressed by several speakers that the League had not satisfied expectations in the matter of controlling the output and traffic in opium. Thus S. Caracciolo Parra Perez, Venezuela, pointed out that the League of Nations never explained why the governments had not exercised proper control and he proposed the appointment of a committee to study the question of why the agreed measures had not been applied.

Dr. Sardi also invited the advisory committee to study means for suppression of the drug traffic, promising co-operation of his country.

Julio Casares, of Spain, supported the proposals for better measures of control, the Countess Apponyi adding that unless the manufacture was restricted it was impossible to suppress the illicit traffic.

LEAGUE REJOICES AT U.S. ATTITUDE ON NAVAL ISSUE

Anglo-American Agreement to Expedite Other Nations' Action

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The statement of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, that the United States is now ready for naval conference with Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan is warmly welcomed in League of Nations circles.

The attitude of France and Italy on entering such a conference will be radically changed if there is a preliminary agreement between Great Britain and the United States, for France and Italy have always pointed to the failure upon agreement between the two chief naval powers as constituting the main obstacle to a general agreement. But, if France and Italy now refuse to enter a conference, they, and not the United States and Great Britain, would be placed in the position of blocking a general agreement.

Hence the effect of the Anglo-American agreement on the practical application of "the principle of parity" to their navies, even if there are still points to be settled, will, it is surmised, be to set all the other governments concerned working to remove their differences so as to prevent a failure of the five-powers conference. That there should be still small points to settle is regarded in League circles as not altogether disadvantageous for it removes any suspicion that the United States and Great Britain have made a hard and fast agreement which is merely to be presented to the other naval powers.

If these small points which are said however to raise important considerations in connection with the British demand for a minimum number of cruisers for the protection of sea routes are to be ironed out at the general conference it's because they are related to the auxiliary naval strength of other naval powers. There is a disposition in League circles to criticize this British minimum demand on the ground that it suggests lack of confidence in the Kellogg pact. For under the pact Great Britain would find itself engaged only in common measures taken by all the signatories of the pact against a peace-breaker. In the event of war it would become the obligation of all the other sea powers to hunt the aggressor down.

But it is realized that the sea lords cannot be easily converted to ideas of security not based on the strength of their own navies alone. To make Kellogg pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations a really effective instrument for the suppression of private war is therefore the supreme task at the moment.

Viscount Cecil's draft disarmament

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CHICAGO WHEAT PIT GOES INTO STOCK SELLING

Board of Trade Lists 20 Stocks—Plans to Make Service World Wide

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Hoping to build up an international stock market besides its famous wheat pit, the Chicago Board of Trade has begun trading in stocks and bonds.

The board plans a new venture in stock exchanges. The principal exchanges of the nations, it points out, are national. But the Board of Trade's membership is widely distributed. It has 40 members in Canada, it has members in South America, it has members in Europe and the Orient. During its 80 years experience it has built up a vast trading organization. It visualizes its facilities as ultimately operating to develop here a securities market, world wide in its scope.

Distribution of securities is the board's sole aim, said Thomas Y. Wickham, chairman of its securities committee. Financing of great industrial enterprises will always remain in New York. But the marketing of their securities, he declared, would be substantially handled through this new marketing agency. A great department store for the sale of industrial securities was Mr. Wickham's characterization of the Board of Trade in its new field. The board, however, will continue its grain marketing. All else will be supplementary.

Distribution of Stocks

The initial list of stocks includes one from the Toronto exchange, several from exchanges in important Middle Western cities, several from the Chicago Stock Exchange and a few from the New York Stock Exchange. These last are the securities of Chicago companies with which the Board of Trade membership is already familiar.

"The list is very small," said Mr. Wickham. "It represents the kindergarten stage of the board's handling of stocks and bonds. Our members are not familiar with trading in them. They will have to learn, and the way to work into it is by the easiest of stages. The list will be enlarged from time to time. When the Board of Trade's new building, which is now under construction, is completed, we shall have the most complete facilities possible for trading in securities.

Believed Aid to West

While relations with exchanges in other cities have been amiable, and there is no inclination to talk of competition with them, it is expected

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Bedouins Disturb Palestine Calm by Hattin Attack

JERUSALEM (AP)—News of a new outbreak at Hattin, near the Sea of Galilee, in which raiding Bedouin tribesmen lost 16 men killed and numbers wounded before being dispersed by British military patrols, again disturbed the peaceful atmosphere of Palestine Sept. 16. No trouble between Jews and Arabs had been reported for a week.

It was hoped the incident was purely local. No fears were entertained that the affray will in any way affect the proposed visit of 20 prominent Egyptian Arabs to Palestine for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation of the two peoples.

Reports to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency state there is growing feeling among Egyptian Arabs that the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, recognized Moslem leader, is partly responsible for the recent troubles in the country. Dissatisfaction with him is said to be partly due to his alleged failure to fully account for funds raised in Egypt for repairing the Mosque of Omar.

Generally, conditions seem to be rapidly assuming normal in Palestine. On Sunday the Allenby Road to Tel Aviv was crowded with the usual week-end promenade like the days before the riots. All the way to the sea there were holiday crowds and bathers swarmed the beach.

Honored in Argentina for Financial Acumen

SENORITA ED. LUISA NAVA

WOMAN MEMBER JOINS EXCHANGE OF BUENOS AIRES

Senorita Luisa Nava Is Recognized Authority on Financial Matters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUENOS AIRES—The committee of the Buenos Aires Board of Trade recently set a precedent, for South America, at any rate, by admitting a woman as member.

Señorita Eduvigis Luisa Nava, Argentina's first woman to go "on Change," is an authority on financial matters, and for some time past has held an important position with a firm of local exporters. Her father is one of the best-known bond brokers in the city, having operated in the commercial world of Buenos Aires for over 20 years.

When asked by a local newspaper "what she proposed doing now that she had embarked on such a novel career," Señorita Nava pointed out carefully that she would continue doing exactly what she had done for the last five or six years. For the new member of the Buenos Aires Board of Trade has been accustomed to the ways of finance from her childhood, entering her father's offices as a very young girl just out of school, and serving an arduous apprenticeship under Señor Nava's guidance. Señorita Nava is thus wholly competent to hold her own and will add a note of color and gayety to the somber halls of the imposing building which rises, solid and magnificent, in the very center of the business quarter of Buenos Aires.

It is typical of the present-day Argentine attitude toward women and their work that Señorita Nava's nomination has created but little commentary apart from the briefest of notices in the daily press. For in Argentina, as elsewhere, women are already enlarging their field of activity, and finding, at the same time, that the indifference of the general public is more disheartening than the active opposition which was common years ago. In Buenos Aires, women are still classed, legally, with children and the mentally deficient. Their work is regarded with mild amusement by men, who refuse to take seriously the frequent assertion of Argentina's women leaders that, until they are given equal legal status, the country will never develop on modern and natural lines.

Many Argentine women, too, are to blame for much of the prevailing apathy, content as they are with the present condition of things. It is on this account that the action of the Buenos Aires Board of Trade deserves the grateful thanks of the more enlightened among Argentine women, for there is no doubt that, in thus establishing a precedent, it has publicly declared its belief in the equality of men and women in commercial circles.

WHITE GUARD RAIDS REPORTED ON BORDER

MOSCOW (AP)—While China and the Soviet union are exchanging diplomatic notes seeking settlement of the controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railway, reports continue of guerrilla warfare along the Manchurian front carried on by Chinese soldiers, aided by Russian White Guards.

Vladivostok reports that Chinese military authorities are recruiting Rusian White Guards in Chinese territory to carry on frontier assaults.

A telegram from China says that Chinese soldiers opened fire on a Soviet border post and adds that such assaults occur every day in that vicinity.

Meanwhile Soviet workmen, students and members of Communist organizations throughout the country are organizing volunteer military detachments to meet any future emergency and funds for war material.

FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL POSITION VITAL TO ACCORD

Claims of Each to Supremacy in Mediterranean to Play Important Part

JAPANESE ATTITUDE IS DECLARED CORDIAL

Settling Old Rivalry Is Delicate Task—Date of Conference Delayed

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Announcement that the United States and Great Britain have perfected a formula of fundamentals on the basis of which they propose to adjust naval differences between themselves is hailed as an important victory for both powers, but only the first, which must be followed by a number of other important successes before a treaty can be hoped for.

This first success of President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, makes possible further progress, for unless the United States and England had disposed of their naval issues, there could be no hope, as the fruitless Geneva conference proved, of getting the other naval powers together.

But with the United States and Great Britain in accord, the problem now turns upon bringing into the naval agreement Japan, France and Italy. This task involves quite as many delicate and difficult issues as confronted President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald in bridging the differences of view that separated their two governments.

No Secrecy in Negotiations

The three other powers have been in constant touch with, and in full cognizance of, the Anglo-American negotiations. This was done so as to disarm any suspicions of secret purposes between the United States and England and also to get a line on their attitude toward the various phases of the whole naval question.

According to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, none of the three countries has expressed a formal opinion on the Anglo-American proposals, but what expressions have been forthcoming are favorable and cordial. It is said that while the project of bringing France, Italy and Japan into a general naval conference presents many difficulties, there is good reason to believe that these powers, particularly Japan, are not hostile to the proposal, and that they will join in such an international gathering.

Japan, it is declared, is more than desirous of participating in a naval conference. The Japanese attitude, it is reported, is wholly one of cordial and helpful co-operation. Japan, it is said, can be depended upon to assist the United States and Great Britain in every way to bring about a general naval accord.

France and Italy Present Problem

The Franco-Italian angle is where the test of the situation comes. There is much rivalry between these two countries. Both made claims to supremacy in the Mediterranean, and while at the Washington Disarmament Conference France granted Italy's demand for parity in capital ships, the former has refused to recognize the latter's insistence for similar recognition in other craft, with the result that both are engaged in extensive programs of submarine and other auxiliary construction. Neither country has done much building in the big warship type.

England also has an interest in the Franco-Italian phase of the problem. The Mediterranean route is of supreme importance to England and a mounting French and Italian naval establishment in submarines and cruisers can't help but enter a factor in the strictly Anglo-American negotiations that can very well upset tables of figures that might otherwise suit them.

There is a strong impression in official quarters here that if France and Italy should present insurmountable difficulties that the United States, Great Britain and Japan would go ahead and engage in an agreement among themselves, with provision for safeguarding their positions should French and Italian construction make that necessary.

Later Date for Conference

The fluidity of the situation is indicated by that almost overnight reversal in the matter of calling the conference in December. When the information concerning the Anglo-American accord was made known it was also said that the general naval conference was set for early in December. Now, several days later, Mr. Stimson says it is doubtful that the gathering will take place in December; more likely that it will be held in January.

The slight delay is caused by the fact that much more formality and deliberation is being encountered in the second phase of the preparatory activities, that is bringing in Japan, France and Italy, than in the negotiations that Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald carried on between them.

Another factor is the undesirability of having the conference broken into by the Christmas and New Year holidays, as might happen unless an early agreement was reached. Mr Stimson also indicated that it would be "more convenient" for the United States to have the conference delayed until the first of next year. This remark was taken to refer to the situation in Congress.

From authoritative naval sources the information is forthcoming that the British Government has already marked for retirement a group of

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Mexico Observes 108th Anniversary of Its Freedom From Spanish Rule

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—One of the showiest military parades of the city's history filed through the Paseo de la Reforma and other famous thoroughfares of the Mexican capital on Sept. 16, the country's Fourth of July.

Gen. Joaquin Amaro, Minister of War and Marine, inspected the troops. Cavalry regiments to the number of 14 paraded, and mounts were traded between various army units so that horses matched and troops blended.

Independence Day, the day on which this new army marched out on full dress parade, is a dramatic occasion for Mexico, and is always celebrated in a dramatic way. Miguel Hidalgo, one of the two fathers of Mexicon independence, rang the liberty bell of the church in the village of Dolores in Guanajuato on the night of Sept. 15, 1810, calling the country to arms against Spain. The bell was later brought to Mexico City amid great pomp and place in the National Palace. The night of every 15th of September the Constitutional Plaza in Mexico City fills with people and in accordance with custom, exactly at 11 o'clock, amid wild cheers, President Portes Gil stepped out on the balcony, rang the bell and repeated the liberty call.

The Palace and Cathedral on the Plaza were brilliantly lighted, and fireworks shot up and lit the skies. The art of making fancy fireworks is now a Mexican specialty in which Indians excel.

The night of Sept. 15 in Mexico City always resembles an armistice night, and wild enthusiasm reigns in the great popping flaring square banked with ancient towers. The President of the Republic, as is customary, made it the occasion to receive foreign diplomats, officials, and friends in the palace, and these strolled on the balconies looking down on the great scene. Police searched everyone before entering the Plaza for pistols, saloons were closed all afternoon before, and in spite of the carnival pandemonium, remarkably little disorder occurred.

The following day, Sept. 16, looked down on tattered tissue paper banners of red, white and green, and over the stamping grounds of the mob of the night before, orderly military parades filed to music under the clear Mexican sun, and there were outdoor festivities in the city stadium and parks. On this occasion the President of the Republic customarily grants pardons to pardonable prisoners in the country's jails and President Portes Gil has already made out a list of those to be set free.

Lonely Hebridean Isle, Landing Place of Bonnie Prince Charlie, in Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The desire to be the sole owner of an island is a common one, but there are scarcely enough islands to go around. The opportunity to secure one is now available, and if its location is somewhat difficult, that drawback is largely compensated by its natural beauty and the unusual history that goes with it.

In the Outer Hebrides, where solitude may be had in wholesale quantities, lies the tiny island of Eriskay, about three miles long and two miles wide. It was in July, 1745, that Charles Stuart landed on this rocky spot and feeling the ground of his family's ancient kingdom under his feet for the first time, exclaimed: "I am come home." He brought with him from France some seeds of the pink convolvulus and sowed them in commemoration of his landing and of the sanctuary he had received in France. This plant still grows on Eriskay and it is believed not to exist anywhere else in the British Isles.

The people of the Hebrides ascribe a more modern claim to fame to Eriskay and one that will appeal to vastly greater numbers than its Stuart tradition. They believe that when Barrie sought a fitting place in which to locate his play, "Mary Rose," he chose Eriskay. Certainly the island is lonely enough to justify the setting.

Reich Regards Withdrawal of Army of Occupation as Step to Firm Peace

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—British troops are evacuating the small town of Koenigstein in the Taunus Mountains. Two battalions of a Belgian regiment are leaving the town of Juelich.

A report from Paris states that the 13th Army Corps and the 28th Infantry Regiment, both of which belong to the Rhine Army, are about to be dissolved.

The Rhineland Commission, it is stated from Coblenz, will be reduced to one-fourth its present strength. Reports of this kind are appearing in increasing numbers in the German press and are filling the heart of every German with relief.

With every soldier who leaves German territory it is felt here that the liquidation of the war is progressing yet another step and peaceful relations between Germany and its former opponents are being strengthened. This is what Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, has been seeking for the last six years. Present reports of the withdrawal of allied soldiers are the first fruits of his patient work.

CARNEGIE PLAN TO AID TEACHERS CALLED UNIQUE

190 Institutions Join Scheme for Annuities Report Shows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Sharper public scrutiny of charitable trusts in the United States, and perhaps control of them by the national government or by the states, is envisaged by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in a report, which gives the resources of the foundation as $31,594,000, with all of its investments in bonds.

The report is for the year ending June 30, 1928, and does not embrace the period in which the foundation announced its new schedule of reduced teachers' pensions.

Dr. Pritchett said that up to the time of his report the Carnegie Foundation had paid out more than $17,371,900 in retiring allowances to professors and pensions to their widows from 92 universities and colleges in the United States and Canada.

Keeps Endowment Intact

Annual expenditures of this nature, he estimated, have risen to $1,314,000, and probably will continue to rise until approximately $2,241,000 is being expended annually in 1944. Then payments should decline until 1985, he said, when all of the approximately 3700 teachers who have expectations from the orginal free pension plan, and their widows, have been paid. A reserve fund of $12,000,000, both the principal and interest of which is to be spent, has been accumulated to meet this increase in coming years, thus leaving the endowment intact after all obligations are met, he said.

"The charitable foundations constituted in the United States," he said, "have been established in nearly every case to serve definite and stated causes. They are invariably creatures of law. . . . They have universally adopted a policy of frank publicity with respect to the disposition of their funds. Finally, they differ sharply from the older charitable foundations in the fact that the founders of such trusts have called to their governing boards men only of ability and character whose concern in the administration of the trust is disinterested."

Wealth Brings Responsibility

There has been an unprecedented development of philanthropic foundations in the United States, in the past 40 years, Dr. Pritchett said, due principally to the "extraordinary development of a new continent and the number of great fortunes in private hands that have resulted therefrom" and to the "character of American democracy," with its "serious sense of responsibility for the use of wealth."

"Perhaps in no other country," he continued, "has the accumulation of wealth been considered so generally as conferring, not only an opportunity for enjoyment, but an obligation to society. However they may work out in the future, the foundations of the last generation have been created by Americans who sincerely sought to devote the means they had accumulated to the cause of human advancement."

Unique Insurance System

Reporting on the progress of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, Dr. Pritchett says that a total of 190 institutions are now contributing jointly with their teachers toward purchase if contractual retiring annuities with the association. He characterizes this association as unique among insurance organizations, since no part of any premium is used for overhead expenses, and all policies are issued at net cost, and indicates that it is expanding the possession of old age annuities among teachers far more than would be possible under any free pension system.

Dr. Pritchett condemned, however, the practice of some colleges in making almost constant appeals for more funds. He suggested that these colleges carry less overloaded programs, rather than solicit funds from non-alumni, who know nothing of the college.

"The solicitations of funds for colleges through appeals in the mail," Dr. Pritchett declared, "is certainly questionable when addressed to those who know nothing whatever of the work of the institution. To search the directory of the distant city and bombard its better-known citizens with urgent applications in behalf of an unknown college in a distant part of the country can add nothing to the reputation of an institution."

GUGGENHEIM ACCEPTED AS CUBAN AMBASSADOR

HAVANA (AP)—Semiofficial reports from the Foreign Office say that Harry F. Guggenheim, mining director and president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for Aeronautics, had been declared persona grata as Ambassador from the United States Government.

Col. Noble Brandon Judah of Chicago is retiring as American Ambassador to Cuba. Mr. Guggenheim lives at Port Washington, N. Y.

ROCHESTER MINORS ASSURED OF BALLOTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Hundreds of prospective new voters who faced disfranchisement in Rochester's first non-partisan primary because they had not reached their majorities until after last election have been assured ballots by an emergency act of the City Council amending the non-partisan election law.

The Council, meeting in special session, passed the local law introduced by Vice-Mayor Isaac Adler. Under the non-partisan law, candidates for councilmen-at-large in the city manager government legislative body will be picked on Sept. 17 without party designations. From the highest 10, five will be elected for seats at a non-partisan election in November.

Fascism Makes Easy Vocational Training

ROME (AP)—Many thousands of Italian children attending school for the first time were confronted with a new set of conditions under the Fascist régime.

Pupils who have passed through the fifth grade are given the opportunity of choosing courses. They can continue through the eighth grade taking ordinary academic subjects, or they can go immediately to a vocational training school and prepare for industrial, agricultural or commercial careers. Any pupil 10 years old can enter a vocational training school.

The Fascist régime, by concentrating jurisdiction over every educational activity throughout Italy in the hands of the Ministry of Education at Rome, has enabled the Minister to shift school teachers from districts where they have been too numerous to other areas. Other changes regulating appointment of teachers and their pay have been made by the Government in its effort to lessen illiteracy in Italy.

PROPOSAL VEHICLES CROSS ST. LAWRENCE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Proposals for vehicular crossing of the St. Lawrence River, are being advanced by the National Toll Bridge Company for leasing highway rights-of-way on the New York Central Railroad bridges from Nyando, N. Y., to Cornwall, Ontario

C. R. Breck of New York, president of the toll bridge company, has laid the matter before the Cornwall Board of Trade, stating the company regards the plans as feasible and is prepared to execute the leases, as well as to build approach roads to the railroad bridges at each end of the structures.

BALTIMORE & OHIO CHECKED BY WABASH

WASHINGTON (AP)—A protest against acquisition of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Wabash Railway Company.

The Wabash's protest said that "a precipitate and premature allocation of this important strategic railway is almost certain to prove embarrassing to the Interstate Commerce Commission in developing a sound and permanent solution of the consolidation problem in eastern territory."

'EXTRALITY' MUST GO, IS CHINESE DECISION

NANKING (AP)—China intends to keep up her fight for the abolition of extraterritoriality, but if by the end of 1929 the world powers have not recognized the claim, the National Government will issue a declaration proclaiming to the world that extraterritoriality has been abolished anyway, it is authoritatively stated at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The present efforts to bring about cancellation of what China maintains are unequal treaties will be continued at the League of Nations and elsewhere.

KING AND IL DUCE REVIEW VETERANS

ROME (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel and the Premier, Benito Mussolini, reviewed a parade of 40,000 Italian war veterans gathered in Rome for a convention.

The King arrived this morning from a stay at San Rossore and occupied a special stand in front of the Quirinal Palace, flanked by members of the cabinet, dignitaries of his military staff and members of the royal household. He returned a military salute to cries of "Viva il Re." The column of marching men passed the Duce earlier in the march.

FIVE IRISH LEADERS TO CROSS ATLANTIC

DUBLIN (AP)—It is announced a mission of five representative citizens of the Irish Free State would leave for the United States soon in response to an invitation from influential Irish-Americans. The mission will remain in America several weeks.

It will be headed by Desmond Fitzgerald, Saorstat Minister of Defense, and will include Thomas O'Higgins, brother of the late Justice Kevin O'Higgins; Gen. Sean MacKeon, Senator MacLaughlin and L. Burke, secretary of the Government Party.

HOOVER NAMES OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON (AP) — William L. Cooper of New York was nominated by President Hoover to be director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce. Clarence M. Young of Iowa was nominated to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aviation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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MORGAN POWER INTERESTS BUY FRONTIER TITLES

Gov. Roosevelt Says Moves Show Need of Development by New York State

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Morgan interests, represented in the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, have just bought the Frontier Corporation, controlling water power sites and riparian rights on the St. Lawrence River capable of developing 2,400,000 horsepower.

Close on the heels of this expansion of the Morgan superpower system, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt issued a statement in which he clearly indicated his apprehension over the acquisition of New York State hydroelectric power by a powerful financial group.

He declared he would again take up the question of state development and control of the St Lawrence water power potentialities with the Legislature when it meets in January. He asserted that the recent merger of public power and utilities companies made a policy of state development of "the one remaining great source of electric supply more and more imperative."

"It goes almost without saying," he continued, "that I shall again ask the Legislature to create a body of public trustees to undertake the St. Lawrence development by and for the people of this State."

Governor Roosevelt's statement makes it clear that state development and control of hydro-electric power versus private development and control will be one of the major issues in the gubernatorial campaign next year, when he will be a candidate for re-election.

While the purchase of the frontier corporation gives the Morgan interests control of practically every important water power site in New York State Governor Roosevelt declared that the legal status of the St. Lawrence power question remains unchanged. The exchange in ownership just made is merely a transfer from one friend to another, he held, and the Morgan interests do not thereby gain any interest in the St. Lawrence itself.

"The actual bed of the river is owned, from the river bank out to the Canadian boundary, by the people of the State of New York," he continued. "Therefore, if the new power merger were to seek development for a greater power plant, they would have to ask the State of New York, not for a license or permit, but for an actual lease of the land under water owned by the State, and a lease of the right to put up a dam on this state land and use the resulting impounded water.

"The very simple question still remains the same after this new merger," he continued. "It is the question of whether the site shall be developed by a private power company, or whether the State itself shall create public trustees to build the dam on the State's property, put in a power house and sell the electricity in such manner as will guarantee to the private citizens who consume the power the lowest possible cost in their homes and industries."

Walsh Sees New Menace to Lake-to-Sea Route

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, says acquisition by the Morgan interests of more power resources in New York State constituted a hindrance to development of a new water route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. Walsh said that "obviously the giant interests may be expected to block the project until they are accorded on their own terms the power possibilities incident to improvement of the St. Lawrence for navigation."

The Montana Senator introduced the resolution under which the Federal Trade Commission was authorized to investigate activities of public utilities.

"The story printed of further mergers of power properties in which the Morgan and Mellon interests figure," he continued, "indicates another long step in the direction of unified control of the power possibilities of the Nation, a movement to which the general public seems to be not only indifferent, but apathetic."

BUREAU URGED FOR BANKRUPTCY ADMINISTRATION

Federal Attorney Would Remove 'Favoritism and Patronage'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A Federal bureau under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce tl would relieve the courts of the "non-judicial task" of administrating rec 'vership, has just been urged here by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney, as a solution of bankruptcy problems now under investigation by Federal Judge Thomas T. Thacher. Mr. Tuttle was the principal expert witness at a hearing just held before Judge Thacher.

Such a bureau, Mr. Tuttle declared, "would mean the treatment of bankruptcy salvage as an administrative and not a judicial function, eliminate patronage and favoritism as far as possible under the present law and obtain economies and increase the skill and integrity which come from concentrating management and responsibility in a single competent and trustworthy authority."

Mr. Tuttle suggested the establishment of a bureau in every United States judicial district operating on a basis similar to that of the New York Department of Banks, which has jurisdiction of the liquidation of assets of insolvent banking institutions. Each head would function as a "liquidator," taking the place of the referee and receiver, he said, and should be an experienced business man—not a lawyer—at a paid salary. Special appraisers, trustees and custodians for each case would be done away with, he said, and, in the event of a dispute, the local courts could pass upon its legal aspects.

Mr. Tuttle's objections to the present bankruptcy laws were, he said, based on what he regarded as the imposition upon the courts of a task which belongs to the executive department, the principal questions involved being business questions; the theory of democratic supervision by the creditors which had resulted in a dictatorship by "one or two individuals whose personal interests are adverse to the creditors, and the fact that, except in several judicial districts, each bankrupt estate must pay for its separate complement of receivers, trustees, appraisers, custodians and attorneys, with the result that "10 people are hired and paid to do the work of one."

North Carolina Court Finds No Conspiracy

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—The Court on Sept. 16 disposed of one of the cases arising from the disturbances precipitated by the Carolina textile strike and resumed hearings in a second.

Eight labor organizers were freed of charges of conspiring to overthrow the state government on motion of the city solicitor in Recorder' Court here, while Superior Judge Thomas J. Shaw continued his investigation of the mob violence of Sept. 9.

The eight men against whom the case was nolle prossed included C. D. Saylor and C. M. Lell, who were kidnapped with Ben Wells by the mob, whose activities Judge Shaw is investigating. Wells was severely beaten.

Defense testimony in Judge Shaw's inquiry again centered on the establishment of alibis for the 14 men accused of participating in the abduction and flogging.

Hearing on the case against Liston M. Oak, publicity director here for the International Labor Defense, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, and his chauffeur, A. M. Grier, accused of reckless driving, was postponed a day when called at Gastonia before Justice of the Peace T. B. Hargett.

Oak and Grier were arrested near the place where a Communist rally, which did not materialize, was to be held.

Seven men are at liberty on bond in connection with the fatal wounding of Mrs. Ella May Wiggins, a unionist of Bessemer City, who was slain en route to the rally advertised for South Gastonia.

GOVERNORS AID IN ACTIVITIES OF STATES' FAIR

Former President Coolidge Attends Reception at Springfield Coliseum

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Governors' and Children's Day at the Eastern States Exposition brought a large attendance today and a tour of the grounds revealed many changes and a number of new buildings since a year ago, while the industrial exhibits, particularly, gave reminders of the rapid advances made of late in various pursuits.

The governors and other official representatives of northeastern states wer on the grounds early with their appointed hosts, and at noon these dignitaries with other invited guests were entertained at luncheon in the Massachusetts Building by Gov. Frank G. Allen.

Besides the Massachusetts Governor the state officials comprised William T. Gardiner, Governor of Maine; Charles W. Tobey, Governor of New Hampshire; John E. Weeks, Governor of Vermont; John H. Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut; Norman S. Case, Governor of Rhode Island; C. Douglass Buck, Governor of Delaware; Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant-Governor of New York; William B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture for New Jersey, and Alba B. Johnson, president of the State Chamber of Commerce of Pennsylvania. After the luncheon the governors and designated representatives were entertained at their respective state headquarters and viewed the exhibits. Their first appearance on the grounds was Sunday evening, when they attended a concert and gave a reception in the Coliseum.

Public schools in this vicinity being closed for the day, children flocked to the exposition in great numbers Monday. Intercollegiate and junior livestock judging contests were held in the morning, and a special children's program of entertainment was given in the Coliseum at noon. Other judging contests were held in the afternoon.

Former President Coolidge was a guest at the Governors' reception. He was driven into the arena immediately after the Governors. The audience, taken by surprise, cheered loudly. When invited to speak he graciously declined. Later he sat in a box with Mrs. Coolidge. Near by were Maj. John Coolidge, in uniform as a member of the Connecticut Governor's staff, and his fiancée, Miss Florence Trumbull. Governor Trumbull flew to the exposition in the first army plane to land at the Bowles Airport.

The industrial arts building, with more than 1700 products on view, includes a large aviation show and an interesting railroad display, in which some of the newest types of locomotives are shown.

Camp Vail, as usual, houses a large number of 4-H Club "stars" from the various states, and for the fourth successive year Maine has sent a large contingent in addition to the regular delegates. The Maine party comprises 112 boys and girls, with eight leaders.

At Mohawk Village the Boy Scouts are getting instruction in aviation, seamanship, Indian lore and other subjects. A full-rigged ship affords opportunity for many nautical stunts. In the Junior Achievement building is a large department store, along with the many handicraft exhibits.

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80 Bedroom Suites All at Half Price

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Bedroom Suites at Half

$250 for $568 Suites — 6 pieces, maple veneer.
$270 for $540 Suites — 6 pieces, walnut veneer.
$303 for $606 Suites — 7 pieces, mahogany veneer.
$306 for $606 Suites — 6 pieces, mahogany veneer.
$416 for $832 Suites — 7 pieces, all mahogany.
$433 for $866 Suites — 7 pieces, all mahogany.
$450 for $900 Suites — 7 pieces, walnut veneer.
$464 for $928 Suites — 9 pieces, maple veneer.
$575 for $1,150 Suites — 7 pieces, walnut veneer.
$600 for $1,200 Suites — 7 pieces, walnut veneer.
$665 for $1,330 Suites — 8 pieces, walnut.
$668 for $1,336 Suites — 8 pieces, mahogany veneer.

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Sale closes Saturday, September 21. And October rentals and moving-days are just around the corner.

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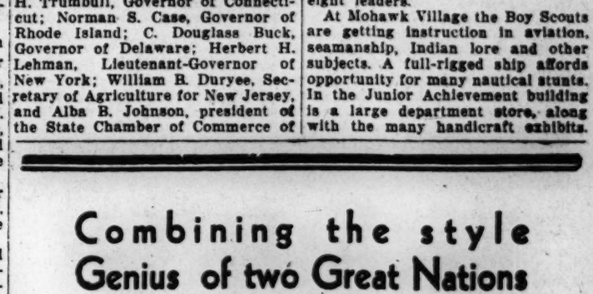

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FRANCE AROUSED OVER 5-NATION NAVAL PARLEY

Some Concern Shown at Introduction of Submarine and Reserves Issues

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Disarmament problems, both naval and military, are provoking much comment in French newspaper and diplomatic circles. It is definitely understood that France, as well as Italy, will accept the invitation to a five-power conference on naval problems, and it is regarded as extremely likely that the Anglo-American conversations culminating in the visit of Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, to the United States will result in an agreement.

But it is hoped that the formula, whatever it may be, will not be imposed on other countries. While France, for example, is ready to accept a reasonable arrangement, it is felt that it should be free to make its own decision.

Hints are given that Italy and France have already made some progress toward an understanding, but confirmation is entirely lacking. No open moves have been taken and the difference of opinion between the Latin countries is at least as difficult a part of the general problem as Anglo-American parity. While Italy claims equality with France, as indeed was granted at Washington in 1922, the French point out that Italian naval interests hardly extend outside the Mediterranean, in which French interests are equal to the Italian. But France in addition has long sea routes to safeguard and colonies in many parts of the world.

It is interesting to observe that a note of alarm has been raised by the Petit Parisien respecting submarines. The upshot of the Anglo-American negotiations may be not a reduction of naval armaments, but simply a limitation of construction programs. Nevertheless there is one category of unities which London and Washington condemn, namely, submarines, which are held by France to constitute its chief defensive instrument. It is asserted that not only a reduction, but the suppression, of submarines may be demanded. In this case, France would consider that an accord had been reached at its expense.

With regard to military forces, some consternation is caused by the reported intention of the British Government to introduce once again the question of reserves. The former Government admitted that reserves created by a system of conscription need not be counted in the estimate of military forces. The United States also made the same concession to the French views.

It now appears that Viscount Cecil is disposed, in the form of questions, to revive the controversy on reserves. Moreover, the idea of an international authority to control countries which disarm is revived. To international control there is strong opposition. As for reserves, it is considered inopportune and dangerous to change the present attitude. There is criticism of England for this reversal of policy.

Stresemann Outlines Young Plan's Value

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—In an interview which he gave to the editor of the Berliner Tageblatt Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister, described advantages of the Young Plan for Germany as follows:

Germany's burdens are lessened; all possibilities for the future are left open; control of economics and finances disappears; Germans are to be once more masters of their own house.

Turning against those who declare the Young plan "enslavs two German generations," he said that if the German people reduced its consumption of tobacco and liquor by one-half for one year, it could pay the capital sum of the last decades of the Young plan. He added that one should not think continually of the next, but of this generation. The next generation, he said, might live under quite different circumstances.

FASCIST INFLUENCE GROWING IN BULGARIA

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—A new impetus has been given to the movement for increasing Italian Fascist influence in Bulgaria by an impressive dedication of an attractive new school, library and social center which the Italian Society for "Opera pro Oriente" has just erected as a means of increasing its cultural and political activity.

Besides educating Bulgarian youth in Bulgaria, the Italian universities give special privileges to Bulgarian students in Italy.

Doukhobors Forced to Observe the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia is taking drastic action to enforce law and order among its Doukhobor colonists. Following the repeated burning of schools by Doukhobor fanatics and demonstrations at several points in the southeastern interior of the province, the Government is about to remove to public institutions some of the children of these people.

Under provincial legislation the Government is empowered to remove and educate the children of any parents considered unfit to give their families a proper upbringing. Doukhobors who refuse to send their children to school are considered in this class.

Meanwhile some of the Doukhobor demonstrators are being tried on various charges, but reports they had been cruelly treated by the police were flatly denied by the attorney-general's department. R. H. Pooley, attorney-general, said the Government would insist that the law requiring all parents to send their children to school be enforced among these people. He emphasized that only a small minority were causing the present trouble.

Government of Peru Plans Mortgage Bank

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Establishment of a Banco Central Hipotecario del Peru (Central Mortgage Bank of Peru) for the purpose of facilitating credit to all types of local industry, both native and foreign-owned, in order to encourage development of Peru's natural resources, is planned by the Government.

The proposed bank will not endeavor to compete with already established privately owned mortgage banks, nor with other types of financial institutions, but will offer credit at low interest rates to any business enterprise, foreign or national, operating in Peru.

The bank will have a capital of $5,-$20,000 to start with, and its solvency will be guaranteed by the Peruvian Government. In order to obtain additional capital and to reduce operating expenses the bank will sell scrip on the local and principal foreign stock exchanges.

The total mortgage loans outstanding on Dec. 31, 1928, amounted to approximately $20,000,000, two-thirds of which were in urban properties and the remainder in farm loans.

FORD'S SCHOOLHOUSE TO OPEN AS OF OLD

DETROIT (AP)—The old red brick schoolhouse which Henry Ford attended more than half a century ago, now situated in the historical village Mr. Ford is constructing at Dearborn, will be reopened next Monday.

Thirty-two boys and girls, selected at random, from the Dearborn Southwest Grammar School, will comprise the enrollment. They will study the same texts as other pupils in the Dearborn schools, but otherwise early conditions have been reproduced. The school room will be heated with a wood fire stove and six kerosene lamps with polished reflectors will give light. The pupils will sit in double seats.

There will be four grades, seven pupils in the first, seven in the second, ten in the third and eight in the fourth.

ENGINEERS ELECT OFFICERS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP)—The forty-seventh annual convention of the National Association of Power Engineers closed tonight with the installation of the president, James A. McDevitt of Philadelphia, and other officers. Cleveland was chosen as the next convention city.

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MILK PRODUCERS OPPOSE STORES RUN BY PACKERS

Object to Modification of Consent Decree Except After Rigid Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, one of the largest farmers' cooperative organizations in the country, is opposed to the Government allowing the packers to go into the chain store business until an exhaustive investigation of fundamental facts has been made.

The packers now have pending before the Government a petition for a modification of the famous consent decree which would enable them to engage in retail food business. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, is querying agricultural organizations as to their views on the packers' proposal. The Department of Commerce is doing likewise among business men.

Harry Hartke of Kentucky, president of the Milk Producers' Federation, in his message to Mr. Hyde declares that the "organized dairy farmers of the United States object to any modification of the consent decree at this time."

Mr. Hartke asserts that in the briefs filed by the packers in favor of their petition they argue that other concerns are following business practices which the decree prevents them from doing. None of these companies, however, Mr. Hartke declares, "are farmers' co-operative marketing associations, but privately-owned companies that buy from farmers."

"If the consent decree does result in the defendants being placed in a position of competitive disadvantage," Mr. Hartke states, "then some action should be taken that would place rival business concerns of the same type upon a competitive level. It is obviously unfair for the Government to restrain some business concerns from doing certain things, leaving others free to do the same thing.

"It does not necessarily follow, however, that these rival business concerns should be placed upon a competitive level by releasing the defendants in this case from restraint. Equality of opportunity can be restored in one or two ways. One by relieving these defendants from the restraints of such consent decree; the other by restraining rival business concerns.

"The fundamental questions involved, however, are of far greater importance than the question of competitive advantage or disadvantage of rival business concerns. The interests of all the people require that commercial activities that are prejudical to the public should be restrained and by the same token that commercial activities that will promote public interests should be encouraged."

Highways Called Best Air Mark Media

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Highways may be used as advantageously as roofs in marking airways, in the opinion of Harry H. Blee, chief of the division of airports of the Department of Commerce, who is aiding in compiling a bulletin.

"A highway, when viewed from the air stands out very clearly and is, therefore, one of the pilot's best landmarks if he knows what highway it is," says Mr. Blee. When practicable, the symbols should be lettered directly on the pavement, using characters from 10 to 30 feet high, the Department of Commerce recommends. The marking should consist of the official route number of the road preceded by the letters "U S" in the case of federal highways, or by the state abbreviation for state highways. They should be placed at all intersections with other highways and at intervals of not more than 20 miles along the routes, the department says.

Chrome yellow traffic paint is best for lettering but white may be used, Mr. Blee says. On light-colored pavements, the characters should be outlined in black, he adds.

GOODRICH RUBBER AT QUILMES

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Paul R. Mahoney, executive vice-president of the International B. F. Goodrich Corporation, announced negotiations had been closed for acquiring a factory site at Quilmes, a Buenos Aires suburb. The new factory will employ approximately 1200 persons, manufacturing tires and other rubber goods.

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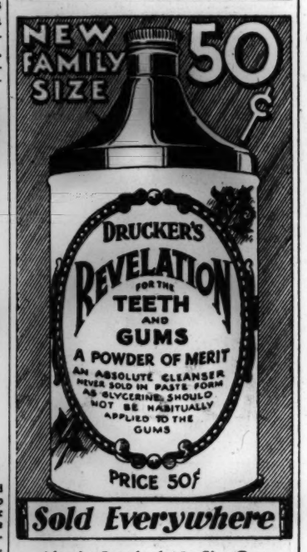
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Colombia Facing Big Labor Problem

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The problem of scarcity of laborers for farm work, which for many years has constituted an economic drawback for the development of the country, has now disappeared, and in turn the Government is confronted with the fact that there exist many thousands of unoccupied workers, a review of the labor situatio. in Colombia reveals.

The Government's ambitious public works plans, involving construction of hundreds of miles of modern highways through trackless jungle and over high mountains, extension of existing railroads and construction of others, which was started in 1923, brought about a scarcity of laborers for farm work. Farmers, unable to compete with the salaries paid by the Government, urged that the Administration encourage emigration to Colombia from other Latin-American countries and Europe. Thousands of laborers from Cuba, Jamaica and other West Indies islands, attracted by tales of high wages paid in Colombia and by offers of free transportation, flocked to the South American Republic.

In 1928, its credit restricted by a tight money market in New York, Colombia was forced to curtail and in some instances cancel the public works projects under construction.

Of the 80,000 laborers employed by the federal, civil and municipal governments, 50,000 were discharged during a comparatively short period. Although many of these workers succeeded in obtaining employment on farms near their former places of employment there exists a vast number, congregated in the various cities, awaiting resumption of the Government's public works. The Government is now considering ways and means of transporting these workers to the various outlying agricultural centers where there is still a shortage of labor.

Paris Takes Keen Interest in New Hotel Having More Bathrooms Than Bedrooms

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Years and years ago the hostelries of Paris had no bathrooms; then came the period when bothrooms began to be nearly as numerous as bedrooms. Now the climax has been reached. A hotel has been opened with ten more bathrooms than there are bedrooms. And Paris is much interested.

The Hotel Prince de Galles (Prince of Wales) is in the Avenue George V, not far from the Champs-Elysées Avenue and the Arc de Triomphe.

Besides the 160 bathrooms for the 150 bedrooms, the hotel was worth visiting to see the use made of modern French interior decoration. Wide windows, oval at the top and arched with an ironwork grill, are softened by the French curtains. Throughout the hotel the use of the black ironwork in Italian Renaissance style is conspicuous.

The bathrooms are generally completely finished in blue tile. There are 50 suites of bedroom, sitting-room, and one or two bathrooms. The center court has a lawn, flower boxes, and a fountain, and it is out on this that the ample dining room looks. The rooms on the large open court, toward the top of the hotel, have balconies, and the reading room has oak paneling.

NATIONS PARTICIPATE IN TRAVEL CONFERENCE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The fifth International Tourists Conference has opened here with representatives of 17 nations participating, including Japan, Turkey and Egypt.

The object of the conference is international travel and amity. Members are visiting all points of interest in Poland.

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Cadillac, the world's quality standard, becomes also the price and value standard of the world by which all other car values must come to be judged.

Expressed in the fewest possible words with a full sense of their weight and importance, Cadillac promises in these three groups the greatest chassis value, the greatest body value, and the greatest gross and net monetary value known to the motor industry of the world today.

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It can be proved likewise by performance demonstration—revealing measures of power, speed and acceleration, transmission ease, braking certainty and riding luxury which even Cadillac-La Salle-Fleetwood have not attained before.

The second promise will reveal itself at a glance in Fisher and Fleetwood bodies so rich and beautiful that the average body appears almost tawdry by comparison.

The third promise can be verified by studying the very best that the market offers in chassis, performance and appearance and noting how far beyond this other best the Cadillacs, La Salles and Fleetwoods go in all respects.

A summing up of this comparison can have only one result—proof positive of the statement printed above and reprinted here for emphasis:

Cadillac, the world's quality standard, has become also the price and value standard of the world by which all other motor-car values must come to be judged.

Not in any one thing but in all things—in speed plus acceleration plus power plus economy plus appearance plus non-shatterable Security-Plate Glass plus Syncro-Mesh Silent-Shift Transmission plus Safety-Mechanical Four-Wheel Brakes—so unmistakably the greatest monetary value of the industry that no buyer need call upon a salesman to point it out for him.

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DRY BACKS PLEA OF DR. GORDON FOR EDUCATION

But A. J. Davis Declares Liquor Has Long Been Recognized as 'Evil'

Commending the statement made by the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon, pastor emeritus of the Old South Church, implying that the liquor traffic is evil, and that its solution must come through education, Arthur S. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, calls in a public reply for specific work to that end, rather than inactivity or attempts at repeal of the Massachusetts enforcement act by devious methods.

The statement of Mr. Davis was called out by a letter in which Dr. Gordon thanked Joseph Walker, former Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives, for his "frank and brave way" of writing of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Walker advocated in a public statement recently the repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act," through which Massachusetts co-operates in the enforcement of that amendment.

The emphasis in Dr. Gordon's letter to Mr. Walker is laid upon the necessity of free will morality as opposed to legal enactments, as the best guarantee of public good. At the same time, Dr. Gordon implies that the program of Mr. Walker, in seeking the repeal of the Massachusetts enforcement act, is commendable; Mr. Davis holds that this position is inconsistent, since the "Baby Volstead Act" represents the fruit of long years of education in the moral benefits accruing from outlawing of liquor.

Text of Gordon's Letter

Dr. Gordon's letter follows:

"I beg to thank you for the frank and brave way in which you have written of the Eighteenth Amendment. That question is clearly an issue before the public mind of the country; it is by no means an easy question to settle wisely, and to make even a slight contribution toward this settlement requires insight, honesty and fearless regard for the common good.

"The legal side of the question has been ably presented, but the moral side underlies all legal arguments and institutions and ways of living.

"It seems to me that the last and the only hope of society is in the education of the people. Until evil is seen to be evil, no law or combination of laws can in any adequate way prevent men and women from producing it. Only, universal insight and wills trained in accordance with this insight can insure the valid kind of conduct in individuals and in the individuals that compose society.

Intemperance Deplored

"We may deplore, as indeed we have the right to deplore, all unjust and intemperate ways, but it still seems to me that nothing can ever bring to pass the condition for which all good citizens long except the force of education in the facts that bear upon life.

"What many serious men now regret is the unreasonable feeling both of the 'drys' and the 'wets' upon this general problem, and their failure to grasp the ultimate principle of safety, alike for the individual and society. We know that government is founded upon a certain principle of self-sacrifice, but we further know that this principle is apprehended as something that aims at the common good, and again, nothing but true education can be trusted to discover and announce the common good.

"Let us, therefore, appeal to Cæsar, as indeed you have done, and refuse to rest the integrity of the state upon the willful thoughts, nad methods, of sincere, but injudicious men and women. The judgment of fact, of life, and the ways that lead to normal human conduct, are what must ever be the aim of all high minded citizens."

Finds Reasoning Circuitous

In making his reply to Dr. Gordon's statements, Mr. Davis emphasized the vague, circuitous course of reasoning in the letter to Mr. Walker. This vagueness, Mr. Davis said, made it difficult to know what Dr. Gordon proposes to substitute for the constructive legislation that has been devised to outlaw and curb the evils which Dr. Gordon admits. The statement of Mr. Davis follows:

"I am glad that Dr. Gordon recognizes the need for educational endeavor to the end that the liquor evil is 'seen to be evil.' Fortunately the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of practically every State in the Union have for many years seen the liquor traffic to be evil. Fortunately legislators have also had the same clarity of vision. Fortunately multiplied thousands of churches throughout the country have seen the evils of drink. Fortunately the people of our great nation, having been convinced that the liquor traffic is evil, proceeded in a lawful and constitutional manner through their representatives to outlaw this traffic.

"Undoubtedly the progress which has been made during Dr. Gordon's lifetime in outlawing, and to a considerable degree in curbing, the liquor traffic, has been the direct result of antialcohol education. I have, in the past, when we were endeavoring to extend and strengthen our educational work, regretted that Dr. Gordon, with all his great influence and power, did not see fit to take a more prominent part in the work he now extols so highly. While it may be that 'the day is far spent,' nevertheless, it will be heartening, even now, to have Dr. Gordon actively support antialcohol education. He emphasizes Mr. Walker's courage, but he seems to be rather uncertain about Mr. Walker's program.

Does Dr. Gordon approve of Mr. Walker's plan whereby Massachusetts is to refuse to recognize her duty to enact enforcement legislation? Does Dr. Gordon take issue in this matter with Calvin Coolidge, President Hoover and the Massachusetts Supreme Court? Does Dr. Gordon indorse Mr. Walker's devious method, the ultimate purpose of which is to secure the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or does Dr. Gordon prefer the constitutional method?

"Mr. Walker advocates nullification to prepare the way for repeal. Mr. Walker would have Massachusetts deny responsibility for enforcement because he thinks its citizens dislike the Eighteenth Amendment. I hope that while Mr. Walker and perhaps Dr. Gordon are busily engaged in an attempt to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment they will, nevertheless, devote an equal amount of energy to impressing on the people the evils of the liquor traffic. There may be times when they will scarcely know in which direction they are going, but, nevertheless, at least half of the time they will be right."

FRANCO-ITALIAN NAVAL POSITION VITAL TO ACCORD

(Continued from Page 1)

cruisers which are scheduled for scrapping between now and 1936. These vessels have not reached the age limit, but it is stated that the British propose to junk them nevertheless, replacing their tonnage in part only.

Some 25,000 tons in five light cruisers is involved in this action by the British Admiralty. The vessels in question are the Yarmouth, 5250 tons, whose age limit for retirement will not be reached until 1932; the Sydney and Melbourne, 5400 tons each, age limit 1933; the Birmingham, 5400 tons, age limit 1934, and the Conquest 3750 tons, age limit 1935.

Fourteen Others Go Later

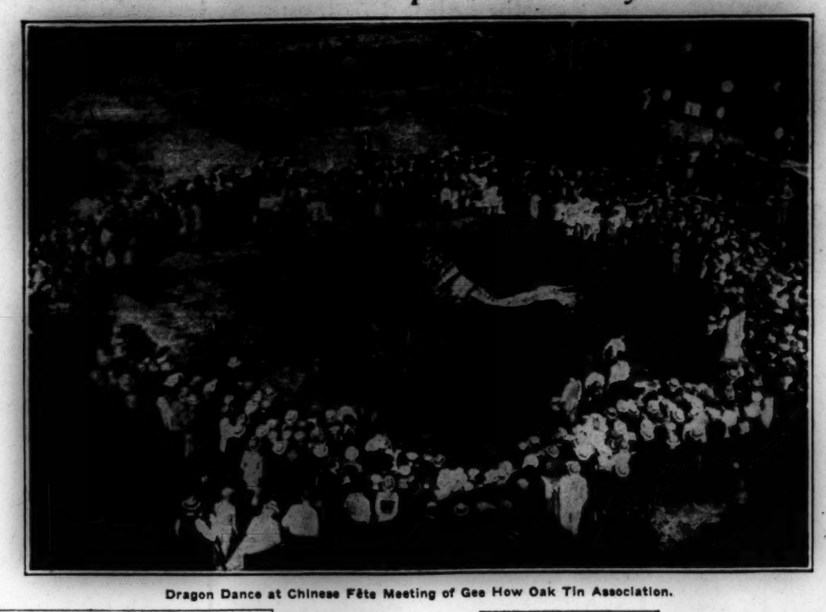
Fourteen other British cruisers, all of them small, will reach the age limit of retirement by 1936. All of these will be retired in accordance with the projected terms of the disarmament treaty as they reach the age limit and will be replaced in part only.

All the larger British cruisers are new and the oldest of these will not reach the age limit until 1938. These vessels are the Dartmouth, 5250 tons, due for retirement for age in 1931; the Lowestoft, 5440 tons, age limit 1934; the Comus, Carysfort, Cleopatra, Calliope, Champion, and Castor, each of 3750 tons and each due for retirement for age in 1935; the Brisbane, 5400 tons, age limit 1936, and the Cambrian, Canterbury, Constance, Centaure and Concord, each of 3750 tons and due to be retired for age in 1936. The total tonnage of these 14 ships is 57,450.

Mr. MacDonald has announced that in the interest of bringing down the larger cruiser tonnage to an approach to parity with the United States cruiser fleet, work on the construction of two 10,000-ton cruisers, the Surrey and the Northumberland, has been suspended.

With five cruisers of a total tonnage of 25,200 already ordered disposed of, 14 cruisers of a total tonnage of 57,340 to reach the retirement age by 1926 and two cruisers of a total tonnage of 20,000 not to be finished the grand total of British cruiser scrapping, retirement or nonconstruction up to 1936, the year that, according to the preliminary agreement between the United States and Britain the two cruiser fleets will reach the fixed maximum, will be 102,540.

Descendants of Chinese Emperor Honor Royal Ancestor



Dragon Dance at Chinese Fête Meeting of Gee How Oak Tin Association.

LEAGUE REJOICES AT U. S. ATTITUDE ON NAVAL PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

resolution which is to be presented to the disarmament committee of the League of Nations is now published. His first point regarding the application of the same fundamentals to the reduction and limitation of the personnel and material, whether in the land or sea or air forces does not mean that the British Government has surrendered its case that naval and land forces should be considered independently. Its action in negotiating with Washington for a naval agreement apart from military questions is regarded as being a sufficient answer on that score.

If the French will react against this they will oppose even more resolutely the limitation in numbers as applied to reserves during the period of training, unless the limited period includes full manhood training. On point three a compromise should be possible, for Lord Cecil has receded from his first demand for the limitation of stocks and a budgetary limitation by being willing to accept one or the other of these limitations, although he would prefer both.

Moreover, he has conceded to the French idea of control by suggesting that a competent international authority should be established to report on the execution of the disarmament treaty. Lord Cecil's introduction to the resolution is remarkable for the strong stand which he takes for a progressive general reduction of armaments as the urgent need of the world.

In expressing the hope that the preparatory commission should finish its labors at the earliest possible moment, Lord Cecil emphasized the determination of the British Labor Government to take a more decisive line for practical results.

Gee How Oak Tin Convention Brings Many Orientals to Boston's Chinatown

Dragon of Painted Silk Parades Narrow Streets of Quarter to Accompaniment of Lutes, Moon Guitars, Cymbals and Sonorous Drum

While hundreds of florists from all over the United States were hurrying today toward Boston for a convention, subjects of the Flowery Kingdom, in the guise of the Gee How Oak Tin Association, descendants of Emperor Tai Shu of China were gathered there in the Chinese Quarter of a convention of their own.

At no time better than at such a family association meeting is the racial reverence of the Chinese so well exemplified. Men in far parts of the United States dropped their everyday affairs and declared a pause in the business of living that they might travel to a port city on the Atlantic coast to meet other members of the illustrious association in biennial session.

Inasmuch as practically all the delegates had arrived, the meeting was formally opened with a great parade which moved through the Chinese Quarter to the amazement of a considerable delegation of Occidental onlookers fallen prey to the inevitable curiosity awakened by Oriental doings.

And what a parade it was! Quite in keeping with the elegance of the life of a farmer who became an emperor and left his water-buffalo for a palace walled in jade. The parade was headed by the usual dragon of painted silk, borne wriggling along the street by stalwarts whose legs were visible beneath the flapping edges. A dragon of furious mien and solemn meaning progressed along the narrow streets of the quarter and was conducted to the frail music of lutes, moon guitars, small cymbals and a deep-throated drum.

Number 199 Harrison Avenue is headquarters in this country for the association which has branches in San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago, Washington, Springfield and other cities. The gathering was prepared for prying reporters, and officers conducted the amenities of the occasion with reserve but perfect decorum. The speeches were numerous and not illuminating to Occidentals, but to judge from the moon-like smiles with which they were greeted it is to be supposed that all the wishes of the Emperor Tai Shun's 60,000,000 descendants have been or will be realized and that, so far as the Gee How Oak Tin Association is concerned, all is well with the world.

Not the least important individual of the association meeting is Chin Bong who raised money to acquire the new home for the association.

DUCE FORESEES WORLD ADOPTION OF FASCIST RULE

(Continued from Page 1)

that the party itself should realize that its main duty is its subordination to the state, which today is powerful enough to defend the interests of the ruling party. The Fascist Party, thereofre, would remain in existence as an independent political unit, but differing from political parties in other countries in that henceforth it will be regarded almost as one of the organs of the state.

This innovation while guaranteeing for future years the power of the Fascist Party, should at the same time remove altogether that dualism which existed between representatives of the central government in the provinces and representatives of the Fascist Party, as the latter are subordinates of the former. The official character given to the Fascist Party can be seen not only by the fact that its secretary is entitled to attend the meetings of the Cabinet, but also in the way appointments will be made in future for the responsible posts of the party, which is similar to that adopted for other civil servants.

The brief reference made by Signor Mussolini to the relations between church and State after settlement of the Roman question, is of great interest. The Duce reasserted in strong terms the determination of the State to allow no other power, not even the Roman Catholic Church, to interfere in its own internal affairs, and categorically rejected the "indirect power" of the church, inasmuch as nobody knew where that power began or ended.

He was opposed to extremist clericalism, which dreamed of impossible restorations of institutions overturned by the inevitable march of history, and in the same way was opposed to Freemasonry.

Equally interesting was the Duce's view of the part which Fascism, as a new political system of government, is destined to play in future. He added that, as the political and social system of Fascism was perfectly adapted to modern necessities, it would inevitably be adopted by other countries.

AMERICAN LEGION MAN MADE SCOUT WORKER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Announcement is made of the appointment of Sidney J. Harris of this city as chairman of the state department, American Legion Boy Scout committee.

The appointment is made by State Commander John J. O'Connell of Amherst and recognizes Harris's long and outstanding activity as a worker among boys and as a former athlete. It is the plan to have a Boy Scout troop sponsored by every Legion post in the State. It is believed that the Legion is ideally fitted to undertake this work.

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AIR INDUSTRY TOLD TO KEEP FEET ON GROUND

National Traffic Conference at Kansas City Seeks Increase in Traffic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—That giant infant, the commercial air industry of the United States, opened its first national air traffic conference here with a plea by one of its leaders for correlation and improvement of operating efforts, as well as stimulation of public patronage, if the venture is to be stable and profitable.

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, Inc., which is sponsoring the three-day conference, represents 95 per cent of the commercial air industry of the United States. More than 150 executives of 29 major air lines, passenger and mail, were registered when the conference was welcomed by Mayor A. I. Beach.

A summary of the meeting's purpose as explained by Col. Halsey Dunwoody, executive vice-president of the Universal Aviation Corporation, at the opening session, began with a review of the growth of the industry. He said in part:

"For all practical purposes the beginning of commercial aviation in the United States dates from the day in 1924 when coast to coast air mail service was inaugurated by the postal department.

"Today we have commercial air transport over 31 routes, with a mileage totaling 24,088. The first six months of this year 29 air mail routes covered 5,671,000 miles, carrying 3,141,000 pounds of mail. There are 1485 airports and 43 companies carrying passengers. The estimate is that more than 500,000 passengers have been carried by these companies the first half of this year, as compared with 52,934 passengers in 1928.

"From this it can be seen that commercial aviation is in its full bloom. It also is the reason for the principal warning to be sounded at this conference—that aviation today is in great danger of being oversold. Our greatest need is to be sure that, while keeping our eyes and selves in the heavens, we keep our feet on the ground.

"A tremendous amount of private and government capital has been poured into the air industry recently. But we cannot continue to live off that capital. We can't continue to pay operating expenses from that capital reserve.

"We must make our air lines pay and how to do that is the reason for this meeting. Not only must we discover the best and most economical way of operating and of giving service to the public, but we must go out and sell the public. It is plainly up to us as to the date when the public will ride airplanes in numbers proportionate to the investment now in them."

The airplane services represented at the conference are: National Air Transport, Colonial Air Transport, Colonial Western Airways, Canadian Colonial Airways, Curtiss Flying Service, Pitcairn Aviation, Air Express, Boeing Air Transport, Pacific Transport, Standard Air Lines, National Parks Airways, Maddux Airways, Mid-Continent Express, Paul R. Baniff Air Lines and United States Airways.

POLISH PARTIES REFUSE PREMIER'S INVITATION

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The parties of the Left and Central Polish Parliament have united in refusing the invitation of the Premier, Casimir Switalski, to confer with the Cabinet on means for reforming the parliamentary procedure in discussing the budget and other questions of moment.

Previously the National Democratic Party also declined the invitation of the Premier to participate in a conference with the Government.

POLAND'S EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—The month of July marked a turning point in the trade balance of Poland, trade returns showing a surplus of 10,400,000 zlotys.

This is the first time for 28 months that exports have shown an increase over imports. This is chiefly due to the fact that Poland has imported less food, thus effecting a saving of 5,000,000 zlotys. The increase of exports over June amounts to 40,000,000 zlotys.

CZECHS PASSING FROM DEBTOR TO CREDITOR NATION

(Continued from Page 1)

banknotes have carried inscriptions in six languages—Czech, Slovak, German, Magyar, Ruthenian and Polish. This is an illuminating index of the difficulties in respect of race.

Those difficulties have lessened greatly. Since 1926 there has been a coalition cabinet in which there are two German ministers. The Cabinet is supported by the Czechoslovak Agrarian, the Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Trades, German Christian Socialist, German Agrarian with German Trades, Slovak People's Catholic Parties and Czechoslovak National Democratic Party. That such a Cabinet is even possible is some indication of the centripetal forces at work in the country. But there are other indications as well. The Czech and German industrialists are now in a single association. The unions adhering to the Amsterdam International have recently banded together under a common Czech-German central committee. German newspapers have been more and more willing to recognize that their nationals should be considered not as a minority, but as an integral part of the state. This growing rapprochement was but slightly affected by Dr. Stresemann's action in bringing the question of the treatment of the German minorities before the League of Nations Council. The German ministers did not resign from the Czechoslovak Cabinet.

So far as public finance is concerned, the Government now has no serious problem. The debt is being retired. Bank deposits—particularly in savings institutions—are rapidly increasing. The outlook is promising for Czechoslovakia to be a creditor rather than a debtor country. Financial aid was extended to both Austria and Hungary when they were in difficulties and had to appeal to the League of Nations. At the same time that, in foreign policy, Dr. Benes was strengthening the Little Entente, due attention was being made to commercial relations. He sought not only commercial agreements between the states of the Little Entente, but also rapprochements with the Central Powers. With Austria an arbitration treaty of the Locarno type was signed in 1926. Later commercial agreements were concluded with both Austria and Hungary.

Thus the foreign policy which the country considered wise was prevented, so far as possible, from interfering with commerce. Recent figures, however, show that nearly 25 per cent of Czechoslovakia's trade is now with Germany—as much as with Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Jugoslavia together. This, in the economic field, is as significant as the movement for a union between Germany and Austria is in the field of politics. Such a union is being discussed now even more than it was immediately after the peace conference. The question does not lose in importance because there is no prospect that it will soon emerge for serious consideration.

WAGGONER INDICTED

NEW YORK (AP)—C. D. Waggoner, president of the Bank of Tellaride, Colo., was indicted Sept. 16 by a federal grand jury for mail fraud in connection with the manipulations by which he obtained $500,000 in credit from New York banks on fake telegrams.

This Eliminates Gear Shifts

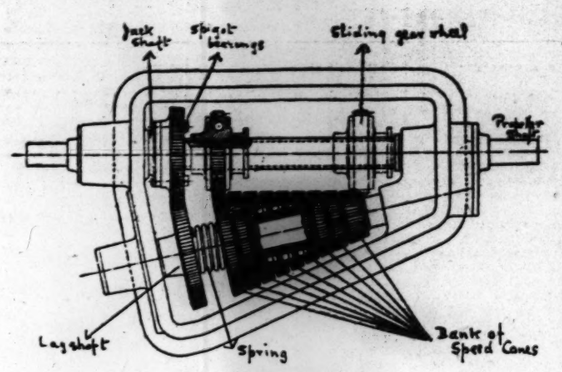

Diagram Showing Varatio Gears.

Gear Shifting and Declutching Avoided by New 7-Speed Gearbox

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The ideal car for which many motorists long is one with an endlessly variable gear and one that will do away with the troublesome business of declutching and gear changing. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently inspected a gear known as "Varatio," which provides a direct drive, seven speeds and reverse. And, what is more, the driver can run through the gears, stopping where he will, without ever using the clutch.

As will be seen from the diagram, the gear wheels are mounted on the shaft in the form of a cone, each one being free to turn independently of the others. A remarkable point is that wherever the sliding gear wheel may stop, there is no point at which it can drop into neutral, and thus the engine is always under load. Provision is made for running in neutral if desired.

Even if the stop is made half way across two of the gear wheels there is no grinding noise and the drive is at once taken up by one of them. The wheels are connected to each other by dogs at the side which allow of free revolving in one direction but interlock positively in the other. When in the lowest gear, drive is taken through all the wheels, but when, say, in third gear, the four below this are running free. No force at all is needed to move from one gear to another, and yet there is no chance of slip.

It will be clear that it is absolutely necessary the variable gears shall be in exact alignment with the sliding gear wheel on the propeller shaft. To insure this there is a specially made self-aligning pinion which has straight-cut teeth. The pinion is bored with grooves to take steel balls which act as a coupling to the hub. These balls are unable to rotate independently but allow of sufficient horizontal play to give correct alignment.

A gear box with 19 gears was in use at the engineering works where the gears are made and which, it was stated, had been running for two years without trouble. The question was asked as to overload. The answer to this was shown in a 9-speed gear box rated at 2½ horsepower. This was coupled to an electrically driven dynamometer and loaded up to 13 horsepower, while gear changes was carried out smoothly and easily.

British Seeking Change in Listing of Cruisers

LONDON (AP)—Great Britain desires from the forthcoming naval negotiations at Washington between Prime Minister MacDonald and President Hoover, that its total cruiser strength of 50 units be divided into two categories; namely, those of 8-inch guns and those of 6-inch guns, it is authoritatively stated.

It is maintained requirements compel Britain to divide its 50 cruisers into 15 with 8-inch guns and 35 with 6-inch guns, making a total tonnage of 339,000.

The United States proposal is for 21 8-inch gun cruisers and 15 6-inch gun cruisers, totaling 315,000 tons. The margin of dispute is at present three 8-inch gun cruisers and a tonnage of 15,000, as Great Britain suggests the United States tonnage should be 300,000. These facts emanated from a source in intimate touch with Prime Minister MacDonald.

SAN SALVADOR IMPORT DUTIES

SAN SALVADOR, C. A. (By U. P.)—Import duty on flour and wheat will be reduced from $7 to $2 for each hundred kilograms, effective Nov. 1, it is announced here.

CHICAGO WHEAT PIT GOES INTO STOCK SELLING

(Continued from Page 1)

on the board that a substantial amount of business in securities originating in the West will hereafter stay in the West.

The West has been steadily developing industrially, it is pointed out, and has a large financial interest in stocks and bonds. This has naturally pointed toward the East, as in the board's view the various exchanges in the West have been local in character. Through its extensive trading organization and wire facilities the board expects to handle a good share of the western purchases of stocks and bonds and perhaps to add to it.

Mr. Wickham is regarded as the father of the board's movement for trading in securities. He is a director, and has been chairman, of all its important committees on this question during the long consideration of it.

There has been a trend of speculative interests away from grains into stocks but he said he had not been motivated by this. However, he noted, it has made members of the board more disposed to broaden out into securities.

In recent years the grain market has not held the speculative lure for the public it once did. For one thing the wheat pit has been eclipsed by the stock boom. Then federal regulation of the Board of Trade has undoubtedly reduced speculative excesses. The Government's estraining hand is credited by various Board of Trade men with cutting very seriously into their business.

Speculation there still is on the board. But the days of "corners" have gone. The Government has tried to see that prices correspond more closely to supply and demand than in the past, when unexplained price aberrations occurred. The Department of Agriculture has authority to go into the books of the grain houses to find out who is buying or selling grain and what is the cause of a mysterious swing.

So some of the uncertainty has been taken out of the grain market, and with it some of the public's speculative enthusiasm has cooled.

The problem of the Board of Trade's relations with the Chicago Stock Exchange is still to be worked out. The local exchange regards its field as invaded. There has been a question of what stocks the Board of Trade might deal in. It has opened with alist of 20. It has put up a blackboard for New York Exchange stocks and another for Chicago Board of Trade stocks.

Bulgaria Promotes Amity With Serbia

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The sincerity of the Bulgarian Government in its efforts to maintain proper relations with Serbia were made manifest Sept. 16 by the decision of the Ministry of the Interior to prevent a large mass meeting, called in protest against conditions in South Serbia. Police took possession of entrances to the theater, and dispersed the crowds without difficulty.

Dismissal from active service of General Lazaroff, commander of the Sofia garrison, the most popular officer in Bulgaria, on the pretext of having passed the age limit, is interpreted as proof of the Government's determination to block every attempt at unconstitutional political action.

Gen. Lazaroff belongs to Alexander Zankoff's group which planned and executed the last revolution and which now advocates more dictatorial governmental methods. The present Prime Minister, A. Liaptcheff, is a protagonist of a moderate democratic constitutional régime and is believed to be complete master of the situation and in a position to prevent the slightest attempt at disturbance.

COLUMBIA MAN FINDS WORK NO HELP TO STUDY

Discourages After-School Employment as Result of His Research

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The traditional belief of parents that remunerative work after school hours fosters initiative and self-reliance in the growing youth is entirely without foundation, according to Dr. Thomas F. Nevins, research worker at Columbia University, who has completed a study on the relation between pupil efficiency and after-school employment.

Dr. Nevins, who studied the school records of 2000 male pupils in all grades above the sixth in a Brooklyn public school before reaching his conclusions, found that the average working boy is retarded one semester. He found that boys in all classes who worked were older than their classmates. More than 27 per cent of the workers failed in their school work, while only 21 per cent of non-workers failed. Twenty-seven per cent of non-working boys attained grades of A and B, while only 14 per cent of the workers were able to make these marks.

"Barring economic necessity which is real and urgent," Dr. Nevins said, "it is best to discourage any attempts of the child to seek after-school employment, not by a blank refusal of permission, but rather by directing him to centers of recreation."

Dr. Nevins' findings confirm, in the field of elementary education, the recently expressed opinion of Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard college, Columbia University, who said it was decidedly unwise for girls to do outside work during their college course.

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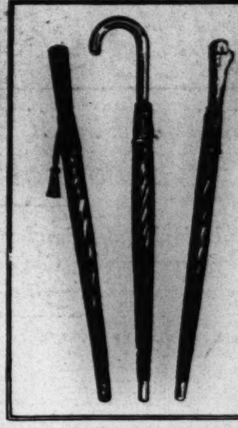
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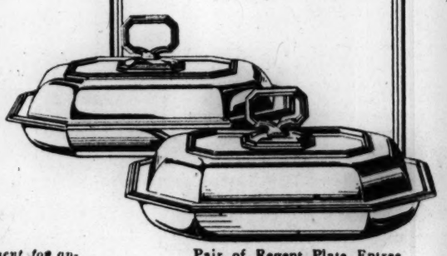
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GIANTS AFTER SECOND PLACE

John J. McGraw's Team Is Showing Customary Last-Minute Spurt

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	92	45	.671
Pittsburgh	78	59	.569
New York	75	62	.547
St. Louis	68	69	.496
Philadelphia	62	74	.456
Brooklyn	63	76	.453
Cincinnati	60	78	.435
Boston	51	87	.370

RESULTS SEPT. 14

Cincinnati 2, Boston 2 (10 innings).
Chicago 3, Brooklyn 0.
New York 7, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh (rain).

RESULTS SEPT. 15

Cincinnati 6, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 4, Boston 3.
Chicago 13, Brooklyn 4.
New York 4, St. Louis 0.
St. Louis 6, New York 4.

One more victory and the National League pennant is clinched by the Chicago Cubs for the first time since 1918 and the eleventh time in National League history. The September pace of the Cubs, in which they have won 19 games and lost four, has been too fast for the second-place Pittsburgh Pirates, who have won seven and lost seven.

Attention is now directed toward the customary last-minute spurt of the New York Giants, whose ability to finish in the runner-up position when not leading the race is widely acclaimed. The Giants are now only three games removed from second place, and they made their threat to take that position pronounced when they defeated Pittsburgh for the third straight game Friday. No factor is more outstanding in the failure of the Giants to be up in second place, now, than the lapse in form of their star pitcher, Benton.

However, the Giants have won seven of their last nine games and have a September record of eight victories and five defeats. The race has definitely settled down between these two clubs, the Giants and Pirates, for possession of second place, with only three more weeks of play. St. Louis is not actually out of the competition, but the steadiness of the Pirates and Giants is much more pronounced than that of the Cardinals, and both these clubs have proved themselves superior to the Cardinals in dual competition recently.

Cubs' Hitting Supports Pitching

The hitting, rather than the pitching, is what is pushing the Cubs rapidly toward clinching the pennant. Only intermittently good pitching is produced with Malone, the outstanding boxman at this period, and Bush falling down in his attempt to win his nineteenth victory in four consecutive starts.

The leading factor in the offense of the Cubs right now is Rogers Hornsby, now seeking his eighth batting title in 10 straight seasons. He has a race on his hands to come out on top this season, but his perseverance, after a slow start, is commendable. In his last 22 games Hornsby has failed to hit safely in only one and his hitting down the last stretch is worth more to the Cubs than to have him win the individual batting title. In his last 13 games he has hit, in addition to nine singles, four home runs and seven doubles. His home run on Sunday was his thirty-seventh of the season, placing him only five behind his National League record of 42. Klein and Wilson are only three from the record, but Hornsby's march lately has brought him along rapidly to a point where he may pass those seeking to deprive him of the home run record. There are now five players, with 30 or more home runs in the league.

Phillies Keep On

Down in fifth place the Phillies are causing a stir. They may not hold their present position and they may not get into the first division but from what fans have seen this season, particularly in the late season, the Phillies will be well in the first division race next year. While the eight victories and five defeats of the Phillies is not fast compared to that of the leaders, it is the second best in the circuit for September. Brooklyn still claims a chance to win fifth place with only a margin of one-half a game between the Phillies and Robins. This race should be a close one with the Cincinnati Reds showing their customary last-minute efficiency to give them a last bid for a higher place. The Reds have produced some good pitching to win three straight games against the Braves and capture six of their last seven games. For September to date, the Reds have a record of eight victories and six defeats.

Brooklyn is in a slump which it is endeavoring hard to climb out of without success as yet. After winning five of their first seven games this month, the Robins have won only two of their last 10 to record 7 victories and 10 defeats for the month to date. Lack of good hitting has been the trouble for the box work has been excellent, as a rule. Moss, Vance and Clark are doing the best pitching with Moss, particularly, standing out.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	93	60	.608
Nashville	90	69	.588
New Orleans	89	64	.582
Memphis	88	66	.571
Atlanta	78	75	.510
Little Rock	63	91	.409
Mobile	57	95	.375
Chattanooga	55	99	.357

RESULTS SEPT. 14

Birmingham 6, Chattanooga 0.
Birmingham 8, Chattanooga 3.
New Orleans 4, Little Rock 1.
Nashville 8, Atlanta 6.
Memphis 1, Mobile 0.

RESULTS SEPT. 15

New Orleans 3, Mobile 2.
New Orleans 3, Mobile 2.
Atlanta 7, Chattanooga 3.
Nashville 7, Birmingham 3.
Memphis 8, Little Rock 3.
Memphis 3, Little Rock 2.

MISS HOLM WINS MEDLEY TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I.—Miss Eleanor Holm of the Women' Swimming Association of New York won the Metropolitan A. A. A. U. senior 300-meter medley swimming championship at the Park Inn Baths, Saturday, in 5m. 11-5s. Miss Margaret Decker of the same club was second and Miss Edythe Borchardt of the same club third.

William T. Tilden 2d Equals Record of Sears and Larned

Wins United States Singles Tennis Title for the Seventh Time in His Career—Defeats Hunter at 3—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4

UNITED STATES SINGLES CHAMPIONS

Year—	Champion	All Comers
1881—	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1882—	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1883—	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1884—	R. D. Sears	H. A. Taylor
1885—	R. D. Sears	G. M. Brinley
1886—	R. D. Sears	R. La Beeckman
1887—	R. D. Sears	H. W. Slocum Jr.
1888—	H. W. Slocum Jr.	H. W. Slocum Jr.
1889—	H. W. Slocum Jr.	Q. A. Shaw
1890—	O. S. Campbell	O. S. Campbell
1891—	O. S. Campbell	C. Hobart
1892—	O. S. Campbell	F. H. Hovey
1893—	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1894—	R. D. Wrenn	M. F. Goodbody
1895—	F. H. Hovey	F. H. Hovey
1896—	R. D. Wrenn	R. D. Wrenn
1897—	R. D. Wrenn	W. V. Eaves
1898—	M. D. Whitman	M. D. Whitman
1899—	M. D. Whitman	J. P. Paret
1900—	M. D. Whitman	W. A. Larned
1901—	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1902—	W. A. Larned	R. F. Doherty
1903—	H. L. Doherty	H. L. Doherty
1904—	Holcombe Ward	H. Ward
1905—	B. C. Wright	B. C. Wright
1906—	W. J. Clothier	W. J. Clothier
1907—	W. A. Larned	W. A. Larned
1908—	W. A. Larned	B. C. Wright
1909—	W. A. Larned	W. J. Clothier
1910—	W. A. Larned	T. C. Bundy
1911—	W. A. Larned	M. E. McLoughlin
	Winner	Runner Up
1912—	M. E. McLoughlin	W. F. Johnson
1913—	M. E. McLoughlin	R. N. Williams 2d
1914—	R. N. Williams 2d	M. E. McLoughlin
1915—	William Johnston	M. E. McLoughlin
1916—	R. N. Williams 2d	W. Johnston
1918—	R. L. Murray	W. T. Tilden 2d
1919—	William Johnston	W. T. Tilden 2d
1920—	W. T. Tilden 2d	W. Johnston
1921—	W. T. Tilden 2d	W. Johnston
1922—	W. T. Tilden 2d	W. Johnston
1923—	W. T. Tilden 2d	W. Johnston
2924—	W. T. Tilden 2d	Vincent Richards
1925—	W. T. Tilden 2d	W. Johnston
1926—	J. Rene Lacoste	Jean Borotra
1927—	J. Rene Lacoste	W. T. Tilden 2d
1928—	Henri Cochet	F. T. Hunter
1929—	W. T. Tilden 2d	F. T. Hunter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—William T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia, is once more the tennis champion of the United States. For the seventh time, during his 11 years of play for the championship, he emerged victor on Saturday at Forest Hills Stadium, when he defeated his friend and doubles partner, Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, N. Y., in the final round of the forty-eighth annual contest for the title, after a five-set match scored at 3—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Clarence M. Charest, a former Baltimorean, now a resident of Washington, D. C., and a member of the board of governors of the Edgemoor Club, the newest tennis organization there, making his first appearance in the tourney this season, took the United States veteran title as the result of his final round victory over Jean B. Adoue Jr., of Dallas, Tex., after a three-set battle scored at 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

For the first time since the questions arose of professionalism in tennis, the courts at Forest Hills found amateurs and professionals playing side by side in an exhibition when Vincent Richards and R. Norris Williams 2d, old-time partners when Richards was an amateur, conquered Karel Kozeluh and Francis X. Shields, in an exhibition doubles match by the score of 7—9, 6—3, 9—7. This is in preparation for the forthcoming national championship of the Professional Tennis Players Association, which will be held at Forest Hills, beginning next Monday. Both Kozeluh and Richards will compete, as well as most of the other players who were active last year.

Record More Impressive

Tilden, by his victory on Saturday, equaled the record of championship victories of Richard D. Sears, the first titleholder, and William A. Larned. But his record is much more impressive than either of those, as both accomplished the feat in the days when the champion was not required to play through the tourney, but merely waited for the winner to emerge from the tourney, then defeated him in a challenge round match. Tilden, on the other hand, has had to play through every one of his 11 tourneys, and was played in the final in all but one of these, with a total of more than 50 matches. He has lost matches only to Robert L. Murray, William Johnston and Jean R. Lacoste, all but once in the final round after winning at least four matches previously. Last year he was an absentee, following his suspension for violation of the player-writer rule, but with this exception he has been a feature of every title tourney since 1918.

In earlier matches of this tourney he defeated Donald C. Strachan, his Philadelphia protégé, Francis X. Shields, former junior champion; Henry M. Culley of Boston, John W. Van Ryn and John H. Doeg.

The final match lacked much of the color which characterized the earlier rounds, especially the Shields and Doeg matches. Tilden and Hunter have encountered each other many times, and each time the champion has been the victor, so that the tension which developed when the youngsters tried to halt the veteran was utterly lacking. Hunter played as good tennis as he has shown this many seasons, and except in the final sets, probably better than ever before.

Tilden Eases Off

Tilden was also inclined to ease off on his strokes, as compared with the vigorous and crafty skill with which he combated the youngsters, and only an occasional flash of his brilliancy was manifested, in the greater part of the match. Toward the end he showed more effort, but by this time the New Rochelle player was obviously off his stroke, and Tilden had merely to keep the ball in play to have the rally end with one of Hunter's errors. This was especially true when Hunter really needed the point, to hold his own or gain a lead.

A single break through service by each accounted for the first two sets of the Tilden-Hunter contest. Both played conservative back court tennis, for the most part, with Hunter hitting much harder than the champion, and using his forehand wallop with great effect. Service won to 4—3, when Hunter found an opportunity to break through on the errors of Tilden in handling drives deep into his backhand, and then won his service game for the set. Tilden then developed a streak of net play and captured the first three games of the second set, after hard fought struggles, with deuce called several times in the second and third. Then he settled back into his waiting tactics with the aid of his service once more, and took the set with the aid of that lone break.

Tilden played some of his poorest tennis of the tourney at the start of the third set, and Hunter profited by it to obtain a lead of 4—0, with only seven points credited to the champion. Then Tilden went after him once more, and only real service work by Hunter in the seventh game, when he took a love game, followed by another weak streak by Tilden in the tenth game, when his service included two double faults, gave Hunter the set, as they went to their dressing rooms for the usual rest.

Tilden Settles Down

But with their return, Tilden settled down to win, and with Hunter falling off visibly in the accuracy of his play, and sending many important points to Tilden by his frequent netting on important rallies. Hunter won his first service game, but the next five went to Tilden with monotonous regularity, and after careless handling by Tilden of the service of Hunter in the seventh game had given the New Rochelle player another game, Tilden served out the set with a final service ace.

The final set was similar to the fourth. Tilden stayed in back court in the earlier part, winning his service games with ease, and making small effort to break through. But Hunter was weakening badly at this point, and his errors turned over the fifth game to the champion, and the match ended with this advantage still in Tilden's hands, a final attempt at an ace going astray when the vigilant linesman called it a fault. But Tilden served another, and when Hunter slammed the return far wide of the court the match was over. The summary:

UNITED STATES LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., 3—6, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

VETERAN SINGLES—Final Round

Clarence M. Charest, Washington, defeated Jean B. Adoue Jr., Dallas, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1.

FUNK WINS ANOTHER CHANCE

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Elias Funk, hard-hitting Hollywood outfielder will get another chance at major league baseball next year. William Lane, owner of the Hollywood Stars, has announced his sale to the Detroit American League Baseball Club. Funk, since coming here last spring from the New York Yankees, in a trade which sent Gordon Rhodes to the Yankees, has proved a star both at bat and afield. Yesterday, he celebrated his promotion by hitting six hits in seven times at bat during a double-header, and increasing his average above its already high mark of .390. Two players and an unannounced sum of money will be turned over to the Hollywood Club.

RUMSON WINS ROUND-ROBIN

EATONTOWN, N. J.—The Rumson polo team captured the round robin tournament conducted at the Suneagles Polo Club Sunday when it defeated the Suneagles, 5 to 1, and the Primrose four, 4 to 2. In the other match the Primrose riders vanquished the Suneagles, 5 to 3. All of the matches were limited to four chukkers.

BASEBALL STARS PLAY FOOTBALL

CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—Evar E. Swanson, and E. V. Purdy, Two Cincinnati National League outfielders, have signed to play professional football this fall with the Ohio national guard squad, a local organization. Both outfielders practiced with the professional eleven, Sunday. Swanson is an end and Purdy is making a bid for quarterback.

CONNIE MACK'S QUEST IS OVER

Fifteen-Year Struggle Culminates in Victory as Athletics Clinch Title

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	96	42	.696
New York	80	59	.576
Cleveland	73	64	.533
St. Louis	71	66	.518
Detroit	65	73	.471
Washington	62	75	.453
Chicago	54	83	.394
Boston	51	90	.362

RESULTS SEPT. 14

Detroit 2, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 12, New York 3.
New York 4, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 4, Washington 1.

RESULTS SEPT. 15

Boston 5, Chicago 0.
Chicago 8, Boston 2.
New York 1, Cleveland 0.
Cleveland 10, New York 0.
Detroit 16, Washington 2.
Detroit 3, Washington 3.

Connie Mack's quest is over. Saturday's victory for the Philadelphia Athletics over Chicago, 5 to 0, established the veteran pilot as the first American League manager to win seven pennants, Miller J. Huggins of the Yankees equalling the Philadelphia manager in 1928 with six. Should the Athletics lose all their remaining games and the Yankees win all from now until the end of the season, the final standing would still be in favor of the Pennsylvanians.

Connie Mack began his professional baseball career in 1884 and has been connected with the professional game, therefore, 46 years, as player and manager, a record never equaled by any man connected with the game. He won his first American League title in 1902, the second year of the American League. Again in 1905 he repeated and twice won two consecutive titles in 1910 and 1911, and in 1913 and 1914. Those were the good old days of Philadelphia supremacy, when Connie Mack usually had his team well up in the race when he did not capture the pennant. From 1901 to 1914, inclusive, he finished out of the first division only twice.

With Philadelphia fans growing indifferent to victory, Connie Mack practically disbanded his championship team of 1914, which comprised such stars as John F. McInnis and Edward T. Collins, and finished in last place for seven straight seasons. Even the great genius of the master of baseball pilots was inadequate to build up the club without the customary plodding and persistent maneuvering of players. In 1922, Connie Mack started his climb, moving up to seventh place. In 1923 he finished sixth and in 1924 fifth. Slowly but surely he was coming and in 1925 his players took the runner-up position only to fall to third place in 1926. The next two years the Athletics were picked to halt the Yankees but the best they could do was to finish in second place each time.

Young Team Develops

It was almost inevitable, however, that with a young team the Athletics should develop to the point where they could surpass the Yankees. It was only a case of waiting, and this year the waiting is over. Connie Mack has won, and won so overwhelmingly that no baseball fan questions the club's superiority. Many are calling the club stronger than the Yankees of the last three seasons. One point, in particular, in which they predominate is pitching.

The September pace of the leaders has been the fastest in the circuit, with nine victories and only two defeats. Earnshaw's victory Saturday, which clinched the pennant for the club, was his twenty-first of the year, the highest total of any major-league pitcher. Earnshaw has been a long time awaiting this victory, for he has won only one of his last six starts. But he was at his best on Saturday and shut out the White Sox 5 to 0 with five hits, the ninth shutout of the season for the Philapiedhia box staff.

The pace of the Yankees during September spelled defeat at the outset when they dropped four of their first five games of the month and recorded eight defeats in 15 games. The powerful hitting of the club has been lacking throughout the month and all this season there has been no evidence of the great offensive that swept through three straight seasons without a lapse in power. Ruth has upheld his laurels and Gehrig has done well. Lazzeri has hit better than ever, but the rest of the club has failed to catch the inspiration of these three.

A tottering pitching staff, with only occasional signs of brilliancy, has also accounted for the Yankee collapse. An illustration of how the Yankees have been held well in hand at bat, is shown by the two Cleveland games Sunday, in which they made six and three hits and only one run in 18 innings. During another period of four straight games against St. Louis, they made 20 hits and two runs, being shut out three times in a row.

Ferrell the Season's "Find"

The brilliant pitching of the Cleveland Indians this month is the big feature of the late season. In their last five games, Indian pitchers have not allowed more than seven hits in any one game and in only two games have relief pitchers gone in during the last 19 games. Three of their five defeats this month have been by one-run margins, one of them being a 1 to 0 game against New York, Sunday, in which Holloway allowed only six hits. Holloway has gone through his last four games without requiring relief and has won three of them; Hudlin has not been relieved in his last five starts and has won three; Ferrell has pitched right through his last eight games and has won seven of them; Miller has won two of his last three games during which time he has not been relieved. Zinn and Shoffner, recruit pitchers, are the only starters in the last 19 games to fail to go through the nine innings. There is no club in the majors this season with so impressive a pitching record as this over a similar period of games.

Wesley C. Ferrell, a recruit from Terre Haute, is the outstanding boxman of the Indians with 19 victories and nine defeats. Ferrell has beaten the Athletics four times in five starts and has stopped the Yankees three times. Put him down as the outstanding "find" of the season in the league. The Indians have won nine of their 14 games this month and unless the Yankees watch their step the Indians will finish in second place.

The Browns are in another brilliant pitching run, also, in an attempt to keep pace with the Indians. They have eight defeats, five victories and one tie for the month, but in their last 11 games, of which they have won five and tied one, they have used a relief pitcher only once. It should be a great race for third place down the last stretch between Cleveland and St. Louis.

THREE TITLES DECIDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REVERE, Mass.—Three Junior New England A. A. A. U. championship swimming titles were decided at the Nautical Swimming Pool here, Sunday, two for men and one for women. William P. Hanna of the Boston Swimming Association and captain of the Quincy High School track and cross-country teams, won the 880-yard title in 13m. 16 4-5s., while William Nolan, Boys' Club of Boston, won the one-mile title in 27m. 46 3-5s. Miss Gussie Schnable, Boston S. A., won the women's one-mile title in 28m. 14 4-5s. In an exhibition swim against time Miss Albina Osipowich of the Worcester Boys' Club Auxiliary, established a new England record for the 220-yard freestyle when she covered the distance in 2m. 46 4-5s.

FOOTBALL IS UNDER WAY IN THE BIG TEN

1928 Champion Has Prospects of Making a Good Defense

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Football practice got under way Monday in the Intercollegiate Conference, including the 10 largest universities of seven middle Western states. University of Illinois, winner of the title last year, has the prospects of making a good defense of that title, according to Coach R. C. Zuppke, if "we can get the same kind of blocking and tackling as we had last year."

Two new head coaches appeared in charge of squads at Ohio State University and at University of Michigan. S. S. Willaman took command from Dr. H. W. Wilce at Ohio State and Harry G. Kipke assumed the duties of F. H. Yost at Michigan. Kipke, only a few years out of a Wolverine uniform, is probably the youngest coach ever to receive a major appointment in the Conference and he succeeds the second senior ranking coach.

Prof. A. A. Stagg at University of Chicago, the dean of them all, begin his thirty-eighth year as football mentor on the Midway. His supply of candidates is meager, as it has often been in the past, but rivals nevertheless expect him to turn out a creditable team. He thinks the Maroons will do more scoring than last year, but is not so sure about the defense.

Coach H. O. Page has fair prospects at Indiana University; J. M. Phelan has a fast backfield at Purdue University; B. E. Ingwerson at University of Iowa has had his squad cut some by the professionalism investigation which followed Iowa's expulsion from the "Big Ten," taking place next January; C. W. Spears has a powerful squad at University of Minnesota, favored by many for the title; G. F. Thistlethwaite has had a big turnout at University of Wisconsin and R. E. Hanley at Northwestern University is not overly pessimistic.

Interest in football appeared to be as keen as ever throughout the middle West, with indications that most of the "Big Ten" colleges would increase their attendance records, as they have done steadily for years.

TICKETS FOR WORLD SERIES GO ON SALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Having won the 1929 pennant in the American League, the Philadelphia Athletics face the problem of where to put the great throng of spectators expected here to see the World Series. There is a seating capacity of 32,000 at Shibe Park, with over 100,000 fans clamoring to get tickets.

Thomas S. Shibe, president of the club, after a conference in Chicago with Judge K. M. Landis, baseball commissioner, has announced that applications for tickets will be received today and thereafter at Athletic headquarters, and no consideration will be given to applications for more than two seats, a precaution designed to prevent tickets falling into the hands of speculators. Persons whose applications are granted will be notified by mail and instructed when and where to call and pay for the tickets.

Tickets must be purchased in sets of one for each of the three games to be played here if necessary for a decision and the following price list will rule: Box seats, $6.60, including tax, or $19.80 for the set; grand stand, $5.50, including tax, or $16.50 for the set; general admission (bleachers), $1, no tax. General admission tickets will go on sale when the gates open on the day of the game.

ROSLYN POLOISTS DEFEAT OLD AIKEN

Last of Weekly Games at Sands Point

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., N. Y.—In the last of the weekly games at the Sands Point Club, Old Aiken, composed of young collegians, was defeated by the Roslyn four, 9 goals to 6.

After a slow start, the game took more speed in the closing chukkers. Roslyn scored three goals in the third chukker, the highest scoring in any one chukker of the game.

Aidan Roark and J. Cheever Cowdin were the most aggressive of the winning side, with Earl W. Hopping hitting nicely at times and Michael G. Phipps turning in some fine stroking when he was out in the clear.

Phipps and Roark with three goals each; E. T. Gerry and J. P. Mills with three goals each, both Old Aiken players, were the high scorers of the contest. The summary:

ROSLYN	OLD AIKEN
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	E. T. Gerry
No. 2—E. W. Hopping	J. P. Mills
No. 3—J. C. Cowdin	
Stewart B. Inglehart	
Back—Aidan Roark	J. C. Rathbourne

Score—Roslyn 9, Old Aiken 6. Goals—Phipps 3, Roark 3, Cowdin 2, Hopping for Roslyn; Gerry 3, Mills 3, for Old Aiken. Referee—Capt. W. J. White. Time—Eight 7½-mi. chukkers.

PITCHES NO-HIT GAME

TORONTO (AP)—Carleton, star of the Rochester International League Baseball Club, champion, of 1929, entered the hall of fame, Saturday, when he pitched a no-hit game against Toronto, here, winning 3 to 1. Erros in the seventh inning prevented Carleton from attaining a no-run game also. It was the first no-hit game of the International season.

HOLMAN ELIGIBLE TO PLAY

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Ohio State University athletic authorities announced that the eligibility committee of the Intercollegiate Conference had ruled that Allin M. Holman, star quarterback on State's 1928 football team, would be eligible for another year's competition.

INFANTRY VICTOR IN THE LAST MATCH

National Rifle Meet Closes at Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, O. (AP)—The United States Infantry team outshot the Navy and Engineers to win the national rifle match for service teams Saturday at the conclusion of the shooting events which drew the Nation's best marksmen here during the month.

The Infantry team of 10 members jumped into first place by bettering the Navy, which had led on the first four stages, and the Engineers, who were tied with the Infantry when the final stages, fired at 1000 yards, started Saturday. The winners had a total score of 2775 out of a possible 3000. The Engineers were second with 2752 out of a possible 3000, followed by the Marines with 2742, the Coast Guards with 2709, the Navy with 2698, the Cavalry with 2656 and the organized reserves with 2651.

The Massachusetts National Guard team was first in a similar match, for Class B teams, comprising national guard entries, with a score of 1686. The New Jersey National Guard team had the same score, but was outranged on the long range and was forced to take second place.

In Class C of the same competition, in which civilian teams fired, Washington State was first with 2659. Following were Massachusetts 2658; American Legion 2632; California 2629, and Ohio 2620.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
RESULTS SEPT. 15

Hollywood 9, Mission 4.
Hollywood 6, Mission 5.
San Francisco 12, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 9, Los Angeles 6.
Oakland 10, Portland 2.
Oakland 6, Portland 3.
Sacramento 7, Seattle 2.
Sacramento 6, Seattle 5.

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AUTUMN PRINTS—MANY BLACKS—NEW BROWNS
SMART BLUES—WINE REDS—ALL SIZES
Dresses—Third Floor
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SANDS POINT IS DEFEATED

Hurricanes Score Surprise of Polo Season by Winning at 11 to 7

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Polo, hitherto immune from the epidemic of surprise results which have permeated the sport world this summer, sprang the biggest upset of all on Saturday, when the Sands Point four, regarded as certain winners of the United States open championship, went down to defeat at the hands of the 1928 champions, the Hurricanes, on International Field, Meadow Brook. The score was 11—7. Twice the Sands Point four drew up to even terms, only to have Stephen Sanford, after whose stud farm, Hurricanes, at Amsterdam, New York, the team is named, and his associates, run up another big lead once more.

J. Watson Webb, the lefthanded No. 2 of the Hurricanes, was really responsible for the Hurricanes victory, through his handling of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the big star of the game, who was in the same position on the Sands Point four. Hitchcock, the only active American player now handicapped at 10, who has been the outstanding scorer in every game he has played this season, was never able to break loose in his characteristic style, and this was largely due to Webb.

Hurricanes Run Up Lead

Capt. C. T. I. Roark, the Irish player at No. 2 for the winners, was also a strong factor in boxing Hitchcock, and his feeding of Stephen Sanford also played a part in the victory. The latter was riding and forcing so well that A. C. Schwartz, the Sands Point back was taken off his game, and many of his misses accounted for goals in the later chukkers.

Hurricanes ran up a lead in the first chukker of two goals, both by Strawbridge, with Webb helping on the second, with a long drive, and Webb scored in turn on a long drive when Strawbridge centered the ball early in the second. A foul by Sanford gave Hitchcock a free shot from 40 yards for the first Sands Point goal, and a pass from Roark to Sanford, and a dash by Hopping alone, added two more, making the score 4 to 2 in favor of Hurricanes. The third chukker brought out some of the best polo of the day, but the play of the defense men of both teams was too effective and no scores came. Then Sands Point developed its best game in the fourth, and when Hitchcock got the ball out of a scrimmage, and played carpet tactics to take the sphere down and in, and Schwartz made a dash out from his own goal, and with some aid from Hopping fed the ball to Harriman for the lone goal of his many tries, the score was tied.

Sands Point Ties Again

This ended the chances of Sands Point. Sanford was now showing his finest play, and with Roark also working like a clock on the offense, while Webb and Strawbridge were also working perfectly to hold Hitchcock, the young No. 1 scored twice in the fifth. Young Hopping was the hero of the sixth chukker, scoring from a seemingly impossible angle past Strawbridge, and feeding to Hitchcock for another after a dash from midfield, getting away from Strawbridge. But Roark had meantime kept his team ahead with a long backhander from far right, and the chukker ended with the score at 7 to 6.

A characteristic dash by Hitchcock brought Sands Point to a second tie early in the seventh chukker, when he followed his own pass to Harriman down, and when the latter missed, slapped the ball through for the point. But once more the attacking power of Roark made this effort a nullity, as he dashed out of a scrimmage at center with the sphere, and sent over another goal from well out in the field.

The final chukker was all in favor of Hurricanes. Schwartz was now showing the effects of the long strain of the many attacks of Sanford and Roark, and his misses gave the active forwards several chances. Webb scored first, on a return by Sanford of a hit out by Hitchcock, and a backstroke by Sanford, evading Schwartz, when the latter missed, added another. Then the final goal came near the final whistle, as a long wallop by Webb from 50 yards out in the field got past Schwartz for the score. The summary:

HURRICANES	SANDS POINT
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	W. Averill Harriman
No. 2—Capt. C. T. I. Roark	Earle A. S. Hopping
No. 3—J. Watson Webb	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
Back—Robert E. Strawbridge Jr.	A. C. Schwartz

Score—Hurricanes 11; Sands Point 7. Goals—Sanford 4, Webb 3, Roark 2, Strawbridge 2, for Hurricanes; Hitchcock 4, Hopping 2, Harriman for Sands Point. Referee—Louis E. Stoddard. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Capt. Charles H. Tremayne. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

HOYT'S IMP III WINS PRESIDENT'S CUP

Covers 15-Mile Course in 20m. 35s.—43.080 M. P. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—President Hoover spent a little more than a quarter of an hour on the Potomac Saturday to witness the second and deciding heat in the speed boat race for the President's Cup, which was won by Richard V. Hoyt of the Columbia Yacht Club of New York, in his Imp III.

The President went to the annual regatta course in his barge, leaving from the navy yard and going aboard the coast guard cutter Apache, as the coast guard cutter Manning and several other craft boomed out the Presidential salute. After the Imp III had won the cup he left for the Corinthian Yacht Club from whence he departed for his camp in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia.

As was the case Friday, the Imp III had little competition from Gerald Holbrook's Jersey Lightning, which was driven by Capt. F. C. Erickson of Red Bank, N. J. The Imp's time for the 15 miles was 20m. 35s., an average of 43.080 miles an hour, which is much below the time set in the Presidential Cup race of other years.

Running in the Potomac River grand free-for-all race, which closed the two days of contests, Hoyt showed that he had held his craft in reserve in the Presidential Cup heats. In the free-for-all he drove the Imp six times around the 2½-mile course at an average speed of 49.628 to take a thrilling contest from the Jayee III, owned by W. S. Corby of Washington, and driven by George Wood of Detroit.

A violent wind storm swept the river just before the finish of the races, blowing coast-guard cutters and other craft across the course and the entrants in the free-for-all had to wind their craft in and out among the big boats.

C. Roy Keys's Carenaught, of Buffalo, driven by William Elliott, won the race for the Secretary of the Navy's Cup, completing the 20 miles in 27m. and 9s. at an average speed of 44.175 miles an hour. Keys's Wilgold III was second and Pep II, owned by Ernest Chase of Baltimore, was third.

TO TRAVEL BY AIRPLANE

SEWANEE, Tenn. (AP)—The University of the South football squad will travel by airplane after it crosses the Rio Grande en route to Mexico City for its first international contest early in November, it was announced here Sunday. Leaving New Orleans immediately after the game with Tulane, the Sewanee Tigers will go to Brownsville by train and there enter several large cabin planes for the trip to the Mexican capital. The Tigers will play the University of Mexico in Mexico City, the game to celebrate the opening of the new Portes Gil Stadium.

BOLTON TEAM NOW IN BOTTOM PLACE

Portsmouth Town Is Also Well Down in Standing

ENGLISH LEAGUE

First Division

	W	Dr	L	Goals For	Ag	Pts
Derby County	4	1	0	13	4	9
Arsenal	4	0	1	16	6	8
Sheff'd Wedn	3	0	1	8	2	6
Middlesbrough	3	0	2	16	10	6
Grimsby Town	2	2	1	10	8	6
Burnley	2	2	1	10	9	6
Newcastle Un'd	3	0	2	12	12	6
Manchest. Un'd	2	0	2	8	11	6
Everton	1	3	1	9	7	5
West Ham	2	1	2	16	14	5
Manch'r City	2	1	2	11	11	5
Birmingham	2	0	2	11	9	4
Liverpool	2	0	2	6	9	4
Huddersfield T'n	2	0	2	5	9	4
Sunderland	1	1	2	6	8	3
Leeds United	1	1	2	5	7	3
Blackb'n Rovers	1	1	2	8	10	3
Leicester City	1	1	3	11	11	3
Sheffield United	1	1	3	11	14	3
Aston Villa	1	1	3	6	14	3
Portsmouth	0	3	2	3	11	3
Bolton Wander's	0	1	3	4	8	1

Second Division

Oldham Athletic	4	0	0	11	3	8
Blackpool	3	1	0	11	4	7
Hull City	3	1	0	6	2	7
Charlton Athlet	3	1	1	15	8	7
Stoke City	2	3	0	11	8	7
Chelsea	3	0	1	9	4	6
Reading	3	0	2	11	8	6
W. Bromwich A.	2	1	2	13	10	5
Notts County	2	1	2	6	6	5
Bradford City	2	1	2	6	6	5
Wolverhamp'n	2	1	2	11	11	5
Southampton	2	1	2	12	13	5
Bristol City	2	1	2	10	11	5
Cardiff City	2	1	2	7	8	5
Tott'hm Hotspur	2	0	2	10	8	4
Bury	2	0	2	9	8	4
Bradford	2	0	2	7	9	4
Barnsley	1	1	2	6	7	3
Swansea Town	0	2	3	5	10	2
Notts Forest	0	1	3	4	15	1
Millwall	0	0	4	7	16	0
Preston N. End	0	0	5	2	12	0

Third Division—North

Port Vale	5	0	0	15	2	10
Stockport Co.	3	2	0	16	4	8
Darlington	4	0	1	19	9	8
Rochdale	3	1	0	7	4	7
Tranmere Rovers	2	1	1	15	10	7
Crewe Alexandra	3	0	3	9	5	6
Accrington Stan.	2	2	1	12	8	6
South Shields	3	0	2	8	9	6
Carlisle United	2	1	2	12	11	5
York City	1	3	1	6	6	5
Doncas'r Rovers	2	1	2	7	9	5
Rotherham Un'd	2	1	2	9	11	5
Southport	1	2	2	7	13	4
Barrow	2	0	3	9	15	4
Wigan Borough	1	1	2	7	5	3
Wrexham	0	3	2	3	6	3
Lincoln City	0	3	2	5	8	3
Nelson	1	1	3	6	14	3
Hartlepools Un'd	0	3	2	5	11	3
Chesterfield	1	1	2	6	8	3
New Brighton	1	0	4	3	15	2
Halifax Town	0	1	4	6	11	1

Third Division—South

Southend United	5	0	0	14	5	10
Plymouth Argyle	4	1	0	15	6	9
Coventry City	4	1	0	11	4	9
Northampton	4	0	1	8	3	8
Brentford	3	1	0	13	4	7
Brighton & Hove	3	0	1	11	5	6
Walsall	2	1	2	10	6	5
Bournemouth	2	1	2	12	9	5
Luton Town	1	3	1	8	7	5
Crystal Palace	2	1	2	9	9	5
Fulham	2	1	2	9	10	5
Gillingham	2	0	3	5	7	4
Queen's Park	1	2	2	6	10	4
Newport County	2	0	3	5	10	4
Swindon Town	1	1	3	10	11	3
Bristol Rovers	1	1	3	6	9	3
Exeter City	1	1	3	5	9	3
Clapton Orient	1	1	2	3	6	3
Merthyr Town	1	1	3	3	11	3
Watford	1	0	3	3	7	2
Norwich City	0	2	3	7	15	2
Torquay	0	1	4	5	15	1

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

First Division

Rangers	6	1	0	14	2	13
Hearts	4	1	1	13	4	9
Kilmarnock	4	1	1	14	7	9
Celtic	4	0	1	11	8	8
Partick Thistle	3	2	1	14	8	8
Aberdeen	3	2	1	14	10	8
Falkirk	3	1	2	9	8	7
Cowdenbeath	3	1	2	7	6	7
St. Mirren	3	1	2	10	9	7
Ayr United	3	0	3	11	5	6
Motherwell	2	1	3	9	10	5
Hamilton Acad.	2	1	3	11	13	5
Dundee	2	1	3	3	7	5
Queen's Park	2	1	4	7	13	5
Airdrieonians	2	0	4	9	11	4
St. Johnstone	2	0	4	9	11	4
Hibernians	1	1	4	7	12	3
Morton	1	1	4	8	14	3
Dundee United	1	1	4	9	16	3
Clyde	0	1	4	7	12	1

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The ups and downs of Association football are well illustrated in this week's league standing: Five months ago, Bolton Wanderers and Portsmouth Town, with all eyes upon them, had qualified to meet in the Wembley Stadium in the final round of the great annual competition for the Football Association Challenge Cup; today they are last, and last but one respectively, in the first division race. And, of course, in a few weeks' time they may quite well be at the other end of the table. At present that honor rests with Derby County, a speedy team which fought its way back into the premier section from the second division in 1925-26. The Derby men have never won a league championship, but took second place to Aston Villa away back in 1895-96.

Chasing close on their heels comes the Arsenal (London) side, which many people regard as likely to prove "the" team of the year. Certainly there is no fault to find with its attacking powers up to the present—it found the net six times against Burnley on Saturday—and no English League Club has, to date, scored more goals. The league championship holder, Sheffield Wednesday, is third.

The top position in the second division is held by Oldham Athletic, one of three English league teams that can claim to have obtained all the points possible so far this season. The other pair are Southend United, leader of the third division, southern section, and Port Vale, occupant of first place in the northern section of the same division. Not the least remarkable performance has been that of Charlton Athletic, promoted with Bradford City from the third division at the end of the last campaign. Athletic so far has dropped only one point and shown itself well up to standard in the new section.

Glasgow Rangers are striding away in the Scottish League, and Celtic, Rangers' great rivals, are coming upward as if determined to join them. These two clubs had a tremendous share of the honors in Scottish football in the past.

DR. ALEKHINE WINNER OF THE FIFTH GAME

WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

	Won	Drawn	Lost
A. A. Alekhine	2	2	1
E. D. Bogoljubow	1	2	2

WEISBADEN, Ger. (AP)—The sixth game of the chess championship match between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg, played Sunday, was adjourned after 41 moves just after the challenger captured a pawn with good winning chances. Bogoljubow selected the queen's pawn opening similar to the one in the fourth game, but the champion varied at his fourth turn.

Dr. Alekhine won the fifth game Saturday. The game was adjourned Friday after 40 moves and Alekhine won after 48.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	101	63	.616
Toronto	90	73	.552
Baltimore	83	74	.524
Montreal	83	79	.512
Buffalo	83	80	.509
Newark	78	80	.494
Reading	75	83	.475
Jersey City	48	111	.302

RESULTS SEPT. 14

Baltimore 10, Jersey City 1.
Baltimore 2, Jersey City 0.
Newark 4, Reading 3.
Rochester 3, Toronto 1.
Toronto 4, Rochester 2.
Buffalo 3, Montreal 2.
Montreal 5, Buffalo 2.

RESULTS SEPT. 15

Baltimore 7, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 5, Jersey City 3.
Newark 2, Reading 2
Reading 9, Newark 0.
Toronto 6, Montreal 1.
Rochester 5, Buffalo 2.
Buffalo 6, Rochester 0.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	101	51	.664
St. Paul	90	60	.600
Mineapolis	81	71	.533
Indianapolis	71	81	.467
Louisville	70	80	.467
Columbus	70	82	.461
Toledo	62	89	.411
Milwaukee	60	92	.395

RESULTS SEPT. 15

Louisville 3, Indianapolis 2.
Toledo 3, Columbus 0.
Toledo 4, Columbus 1.
Kansas City 9, Milwaukee 7.
Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 0.
Minneapolis 8, St. Paul 5.

INTRUDER IS CUP WINNER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Intruder, the Marconi rigged "Q" sloop owned by J. P. O'Rourke and two brothers, won the Bennett Cup for the open championship of the Jackson Park Yacht Club here Saturday. It was the seventh consecutive annual victory for the O'Rourke boat in this event. Over a nine-mile triangular course, Intruder sailed in 1h. 39m. 6s., defeating Edith II, Robert Williamson's fast Seawanhaka boat, and George Buckley's big yawl, Shalamar. Each contestant was the champion of its class.

FYRVAPPLINGEN III WINS AGAIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENWICH, Conn.—Fryvapplingen III won the second straight race for Sweden for the Indian Harbor Yacht Club's Challenge Cup, Saturday, defeating the American deinder Diane by 18m. 50s., over a 10½-mile course. The Swedish challenger won the first race by eight minutes, Saturday's race was over a triangular course with a very light and shifty breeze. The defender had the better of the start; but the challenger was able to point higher on the wind and soon took the lead.

INDIANS GET JABLONOWSKI

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—P. W. Jablonowski, a right-handed pitcher who has been one of the mainstays of the Columbus American Association team this year, has been sold to the Cleveland Baseball Club of the American League, President J. F. Carr of the Senators, announced. Cash and one player was involved, Carr said. Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis ruled that the purchase of Jablonowski, announced last week by the Cincinnati Reds, was illegal since he had been sent out twice on option.

DRIGGS BETTERS OWN MARK

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.—E. H. Driggs Jr., one of the leading amateur golfers in the metropolitan district, broke his own record for the Cherry Valley course Saturday when he scored a 66, seven under par. On July 5, 1925, Driggs turned in a 67, a mark which stood until he bettered it by one stroke Saturday.

CREATES POLO UPSET

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—The Philadelphia Country Club four caused a polo upset here Saturday by defeating Bryn Mawr, 12 to 0. Five goals by Jay Cooke 2d featured for the Quaker City team. Monday, back on Bryn Mawr, also accounted for five. Hardie Scott, captain-elect of the Yale varsity polo team, playing at No. 3 on Bryn Mawr, scored twice.

DR. GREGG ALSO WINS IN CANADA

Captures Senior Golf Title of North America With a 77

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The twelfth annual championship tournament of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association was concluded here on Saturday when the 18-hole medal match for the individual seniors' championship of North America and the United States seniors' cup was played.

Dr. George T. Gregg of the Oakmont Club, Pittsburgh, who last week won the title of the United States Seniors' Association was the winner, returning a score of 77, two strokes better than the runner-up, Charles D. Cooke of Arcola. The scores of the leaders in the competition were:

	Out	In	Tl.
Dr. G. T. Gregg, Pittsburgh	40	37	77
C. D. Cooke, Arcola, N. Y.	39	40	79
D. N. Tallman, Minneapolis	40	40	80
G. C. Folk, New York	40	40	80
F. N. Hoyt, Roslyn, N. Y.	40	41	81
F. H. Ecker, Port Chester, N. Y.	41	41	82
Hugh Halsell, Scarsdale, N. Y.	42	39	81
P. D. Ross, Ottawa	40	42	82
H. W. Croft, Portchester, N. Y.	40	43	83
C. V. Drew, Scarsdale, N. Y.	38	45	83
Dr. C. Wallace, Garden City	42	42	84
A. B. Jenks, Manchester, N. H.	42	42	84
F. Snare, Garden City, L. I.	41	45	86
G. Parsons, Quebec	40	46	86
J. A. Peck, New York	45	41	86
Dr. W. S. Adams, Garden City	41	45	86
S. C. Mabon, Garden City	45	44	89
J. E. Caldwell, Ottawa	45	46	91

The prize winners in the various competitions of the twelfth annual tournament of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association which concluded Saturday, were as follows:

All classes, best gross score, 36 holes, championship and Shaughnessy Cup—J. E. Caldwell, Rivermead, Ottawa.

Second best gross score, 36 holes, Nesbitt Cup—George S. Lyon, Lambton, Toronto.

Best net, 36 holes—A. J. Cardy, Burlington.

Best Gross, 18 holes (first day)—H. J. Martin, Toronto Golf.

Best gross, 18 holes (second day)—Col. W. H. Seymour, Hamilton.

Best net, 18 holes (first day)—J. G. Sherwood, Toronto.

Best net, 18 holes (second day)—E. R. Dewart, Summit, Toronto.

Putting, 18 holes (first day)—O. B. Wilson, Montreal, first; S. L. McKay, Sarnia, second.

Putting, 18 holes (second day)—C. C. Holland, Marlborough, Montreal.

Foursomes, 18-hole handicap—Col. J. H. Moodie, Hamilton, and Thomas Rennie, Rosedale, Toronto, first; Lord Willingdon, Royal Ottawa, and C. A. Bogert, Toronto Golf, second.

Class "A"

Best gross, 36 holes—J. Dix Fraser, Rosedale, Toronto.

Best net, 36 holes—J. R. Fallis, Brampton.

Class "B"

Best gross, 38 holes—R. Gamble, Rivermead, Ottawa.

Best net, 36 holes—H. T. Gough, St. Thomas.

Class "C"

Best gross, 36 holes, Baker Cup—George C. Heintzman, Lambton, Toronto.

Best net, 36 holes—S. H. Parker, Lambton, Toronto.

Class "D"

Best gross, 36 holes—Williams Cup—P. D. Ross, Royal Ottawa.

Best net, 36 holes—T. W. Wardlaw, Galt.

Inter club team match for British Seniors' Cup—Ottawa Rivermead first (J. E. Caldwell 137, R. Gamble 140, D. J. O'Brien 142 and C. Watt 144)—563; Lambton, Toronto, 567, second; Hamilton, 580, third; Royal Ottawa, 583, fourth, and Toronto Golf, 587, fifth.

MEXICAN SOCCER TEAM WINS

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Marte army team of Mexico City defeated the Sparta soccer team of Chicago, 6 to 3, Sunday.

Big Ten Officials Hold a Meeting

Football Coaches Enter the Conference to Express Some of Their Views

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Six inches inside the side line appeared to be a favorite zone with football officials and a decidedly disfavored one by football coaches of the Intercollegiate Conference at their meeting here Saturday. It was a gathering primarily of those who will officiate at "Big Ten" games this fall, but the coaches, who met the day before, came into the conference to tell the "hired hands" just what they wanted.

"When a player running with the ball is forced to the side lines," said G. F. Thistlethwaite, coach at University of Wisconsin, "and is met by a tackler inside the side line, but the momentum of both bodies carries the ball out of bounds, please reward that carrier for a nice bit of play. Bring the ball inside 15 yards, instead of marking off a spot six inches inside the side line for the ball to be put into play. Some officials take a particular delight in being meticulously accurate about putting that ball down a few inches inside the side line."

Officiating Standard High

Officials were told that their standard of work in the Western Conference has come to be recognized as the highest in the United States. Coaches mentioned Eastern teams coming into the West for games who declined to bring officials from their own sections, saying that they could expect more efficient work from middle Western officials. The same was true of teams in the South and far West, it was stated.

At the same time, it was pointed out, there was still room for improvement, especially in the matter of holding conferences over decisions to avoid making mistakes. One coach told of a game in which a Northwestern player intercepted a Purdue pass. The intercepting player was running toward the side lines and he ran out of bounds. The decision could have had only two ways to go, either an incompleted pass out of bounds, or Northwestern's ball on an intercepted pass, the ball being carried out of bounds and therefore coming back into play 15 yards inside.

However, some official proceeded to the spot where the player intercepted the ball, six inches inside the side line, and marked a cross there. The referee put the ball in play there. When asked about the decision he said one of the officials had marked the spot where the ball should be put in play. That official declined to accept the blame, asserting he had only marked the spot of interception. This sort of thing could not happen, it was pointed out, if the officials got their heads together for only a moment before announcing a decision of this kind.

Asked to Be Stricter

Officials were urged to forget self-consciousness before large crowds, merging their identities in the game. They were asked not to be sensitive to what coaches, with their overwrought emotions, might say during or immediately after the games. And they were requested not to talk about decisions, players or coaches, before or after games. They were also asked to be more strict in the enforcement of penalties for violations which might result in injuries. The coaches said they wanted to keep football a rough, he-man's game, but did not want it to become dangerously so.

Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics of the Conference, who appoints the football officials, relieved some of the officials of the notion that there is a blacklist of officials at certain colleges. Coaches in the "Big Ten," he said, no longer hold grudges against officials. The coaches make reports on the work of officials, but this is not a blacklist, but simply an efficiency indicator. If several coaches make unfavorable reports of an official he may be dropped. Some officials have been corrected of faults by means of this report system, and have become acceptable again, he said.

INVITATION DECLINED

MANILA (AP)—The French Davis Cup tennis players, Henri Cochet, Jacques B. Brugnon and Pierre Landry, have declined the invitation of Governor-General Dwight F. Davis, donor of the cup, to play matches in the Philippines. The French stars, who will leave Paris Sept. 19 for competition in Japan, cabled the Governor-General their regrets that their itinerary was fixed and could not be changed.

MISS RYAN AND BRUGNON WIN

VENICE, Italy (AP)—The American, Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, and Jacques B. Brugnon of France won the mixed doubles finals at an international tennis tournament here Sunday, defeating the Baroness Levi of Italy and the Englishman, George P. Hughes, 7—5, 6—1.

MAJOR SEGRAVE IS VICTOR

VENICE, Italy (AP)—Maj. Henry O. D. Segrave piloted his Miss England to victory in the finals of the Count Volpi trophy motorboat race here Sunday. The Miss America V, Segrave's only rival, withdrew after the second lap. The Miss England covered the six laps of 30 kilometers in 16m. 2⅝s.

OX RIDGE POLOISTS WIN CUP

DARIEN, Conn.—The Ox Ridge Hunt Club polo team Sunday afternoon won the Fairfield challenge cup on Lapham Field for the third successive time by defeating Purchase, 11 to 7. Ox Ridge had a handicap of three goals, but it did not need them to win.

WOMEN'S ROWING REGATTA

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW — At an international women's rowing regatta here on Sunday, Miss Kirton of the Ace Rowing Club, London, won the singles race, and the Polish Rowing Club was victorious in the fours.

REDS BUY TWO PLAYERS

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Cincinnati National League Baseball Club has announced the purchase of Lee Stebbins, first baseman and Outfielder Bonowitz, from the Forth Worth, Texas League Club. They will report next spring.

HARVARD FOOTBALL CANDIDATES REPORT

One Hundred and Seven Turn Out for 1929 Opening

Harvard's varsity football candidates reported this morning at Soldier's Field, Boston, for the initial practice of the 1929 season. One hundren and seven men received uniforms and went htrough conditioning calisthenics under the direction of Coach John L. Donovan '24.

For the afternoon session, Head Coach Arnold Horween '21 cut the number of candidates for convenience. The cut did not eliminate the chances of the men not retained, but allowed the coaching staff practically to individualize the instruction. Those who were not retained were turned over to Coach James L. Knox '98. Following this morning's workout all practice is to be secret.

Two practices are to be held daily this week, excepting Saturday and Sunday. One session Saturday morning will end the two-a-day workouts. The morning sessions start at 10 o'clock and the afternoon practice begins at 3 o'clock. Beginning next Monday college opens and one session will prevail.

Coach Horween refused to be enthusiastic about the chances for his team, but did intimate that the turnout was satisfactory this morning. He also refused to state that he is planning anything radical in the way of offense and gave the questioners to understand that such planning rests upon the manner in which the men take hold of their instruction.

Of the 107 men to report, 27 were backs, 31 ends, 17 guards, 17 tackles, 12 quarterbacks and three were unclassified.

UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT

The committee on securities of the New York Stock Exchange announced today that transactions in the new no par common stock of United Gas Improvement Co., now traded on a when issued basis, must be settled shortly, and the stock placed on a regular trading basis. The committee therefore ruled that the $50 par common stock, now traded on the curb exchange, should be exchanged at once for the new no par stock, created by the splitup approved last summer. The settlement date for the when issued transactions will be announced shortly.

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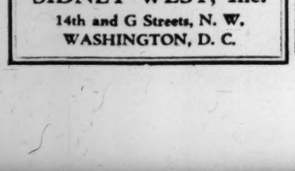

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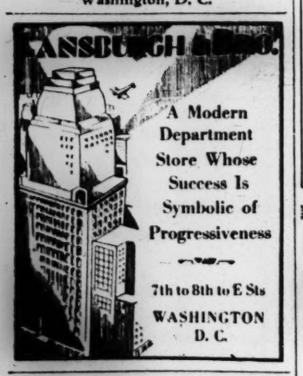

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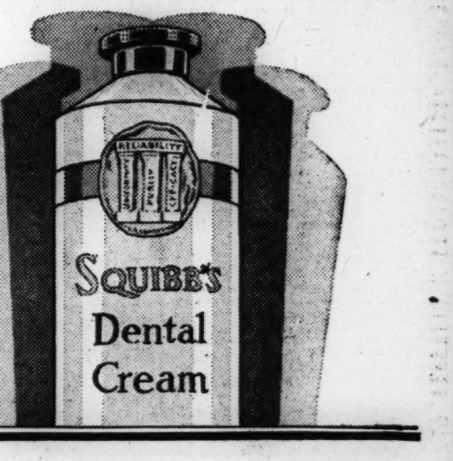

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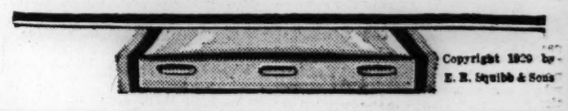
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New Organ for Carnegie Hall Shows Faith in the Present Site

With New York Moving Uptown Since Days of Jenny Lind and Castle Garden, Hall of Great Symphonies Has Proved Long Vision of Founders

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

CARNEGIE HALL, New York City's chief concert center for nearly four decades, instead of going the way of other historic metropolitan landmarks in recent years, is being equipped with a new organ which will make it available for a greater variety of musical programs and comparable to the most up-to-date concert halls in the world.

With the new organ it will be possible to obtain the effects of practically every orchestral instrument, managers of the hall say. There is also an equipment of pipes which gives the effect of a church choir singing in the distance.

The new organ, which will be dedicated at a special concert on Sept. 30, comprises a great organ, swell organ, choir organ, solo organ and pedal organ. The main instrument will be placed behind grills in the proscenium arch, and the echo organ in a large chamber at the rear of the dress circle.

The musical and entertainment district in Manhattan has been crowded farther and farther uptown by the northward march of industry and commerce. Carnegie Hall alone of all the musical centers which have flourished in New York's cosmopolitan community, after nearly 40 years of musical history, is to be re-equipped, renovated and launched upon a new era of artistic association and accomplishment.

Public music in New York City may be said to have begun in Castle Garden, which was ceded to the city by Congress in 1822 and became a public hall and amusement center. Before that it was Fort Clinton, originally built in 1812 for the defense of the city. It served as an entertainment center for more than 30 years and then it was diverted to the more practical needs of an immigration station. While it was a concert hall it was the scene of many musical and other events which made history here.

The Swedish Nightingale

At Castle Garden Jenny Lind, the Swedish singer, made her American début under the management of P. T. Barnum. Fifteen years earlier, Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, publicly demonstrated the practicability of controlling electric current by means of a wire coiled about the interior of the building. There Lafayette was welcomed by a crowd of 6000 persons on his return to this country in 1824.

When Castle Garden was in its heyday, bookstores in the narrow streets around it featured red and black ink powder and sand and quills for youthful students who pored over Peter Parley's arithmetic, Uncle Jacob Abbott's Lessons, Goodrich's History and Morse's Geography. Then, the opening chapters of "Quentin Durward" were being read seriously by devotees of the famous British novelist, Sir Walter Scott.

From 1855 to 1890 Castle Garden was the portal through which millions of immigrants entered the United States. Since 1896 it has been used as an Aquarium and is widely known in scientific circles. Echoes of its early triumphs have been heard, however, in recent years when great crowds have gathered outside the low circular building to welcome many distinguished citizens and foreigners to the United States.

Moved Gradually Uptown

During the 30-year period in which Castle Garden was being used as an entertainment hall, Manhattan's musical center moved north by successive steps; pitching its tent first at the Astor Place Opera House; later pausing for three decades at the Academy of Music in Fourteenth Street and Irving Place; then, with the blare of operatic splendor, establishing itself at the Metropolitan Opera House which was erected in Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street in 1883.

But before the Academy of Music passed it had written notable chapters into the musical history of New York. There Adelina Patti made her first operatic appearance in 1859 although her actual début did not occur until two years later in London. Another star who brought fame to the Academy was Mme. Lillian Nordica.

Now, even the Metropolitan Opera House—after more than 40 years of operatic supremacy—begins to acknowledge the approach of Manhattan's irresistible impulse for change. For the last couple of years the old terra cotta and brick building has been slated for removal. When its trustees agree upon a site which combines the advantages of a location farther up-town, where traffic congestion is a less serious problem, with surroundings suitable to the development of an operatic center, it is expected that construction of the new opera house will begin and one more link with Manhattan's past will be submerged by the high tide of business expansion around Times Square.

Long View Settled Location

Not so, however, with Carnegie Hall. The long view of the city's development which its founders took when they planned the site of the new Music Hall, as it was first called, in Fifty-seventh Street—then almost entirely a residential district of four and five-story homes—has been justified by its present owner's decision to maintain New York's concert center at its present location.

Robert E. Simon, who bought the hall in 1923 from the Carnegie estate, is himself a music lover and has refused many offers which contemplated use of the property for business purposes. Mr. Simon, a modern business executive with a keen eye for values, has weighed the æsthetic and commercial possibilities of Carnegie Hall in the balance—and decided in favor of the former.

Carnegie Hall's remarkable acoustic properties, in addition to the advantages of its location, probably contributed an important factor in the decision to renovate and re-equip the building. While the arrangement of the tiers has been considered by some experts as materially enhancing the acoustics of the house, others have expressed the view that the excellence of its acoustic properties is the result of a fortunate combination of circumstances, both structurally and in regard to the nature of the rock on which it is built.

After a close inspection of the building, an eminent French authority was reported to have asserted that such acoustical perfection was "simply a freak, and not likely to happen twice." The structure and arrangements of the hall, combined with other elements, such as the particular kind of rock on which the foundation stands, formed a particularly favorable combination which could not well have been improved upon, according to this authority. Had the building been erected on a location just a few blocks from its present site, he added, this combination of circumstances might not have been achieved.

The musical atmosphere of Carnegie Hall is woven with strands which reach back to the first events of artistic importance ever heard in New York. During nearly 40 years since that auspicious opening night on May 5, 1891, musical events of such significance have occurred within its walls that it is said to rank among the foremost halls of the world in regard to the number of distinguished musicians who have been heard there.

It is a long call from Jenny Lind's American début at Castle Garden, almost 80 years ago, to symphony concerts of the most notable orchestras in the United States, or recitals of modern artists, such as Josef Hofmann, Ignace Paderewski, Fritz Kreisler or Sergei Rachmaninoff. Carnegie Hall, however, has established the link. Since the opening of the hall the official printers of all its programs have been the Scott family, present incumbent Alfred Scott, an ancestor of whom printed Jenny Lind's programs when she sang at Castle Garden.

Tchaikovsky in New York

The opening of Carnegie Hall was signalized by a five-day music festival which also marked the first and only visit of the Russian composer, Peter Ilyitch Tchaikovsky, to this country. The Symphony Orchestra and the Oratorio Society Chorus collaborated in the event, with Walter Damrosch conducting. Tchaikovsky's "Marche Solenelle" featured the opening night and was conducted by the composer himself at the invitation of Mr. Damrosch.

That week was the occasion for a brilliant series of musical events. Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was presented on the second night. Mozart's Grand Finale, Act II, "Figaro;" Massenet's arias from "L'Esclarmonde" and from "Le Roi de Lahore"; Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in C Minor, and Handel's Oratorio "Israel in Egypt" were all presented during the festival.

Antonin Dvořák, the distinguished Bohemian composer, visited Carnegie Hall in the fall of the same year, and the next year the world première of Dvořák's "New World" Symphony was performed there.

Richard Strauss, who appeared at Carnegie Hall on his first visit to the United States in 1904; Charles Camille Saint-Saëns, the French composer; Igor Fedorovitch Stravinsky, the Russian composer, and Ottorino Respighi, the Italian composer, may be mentioned among the numerous distinguished European artists who have taken part in presentations of their own works, either conducting or playing the piano with orchestra, at Carnegie Hall.

It was at Carnegie Hall that modern Russian music got its first start in the United States with Modest Altschuler conducting the concerts of the Russian Symphony Orchestra.

Notable Symphony Concerts

Notable symphony orchestras have held concerts there for many seasons. Among a few of these occasions one recalls the concerts of the New York Symphony Society, directed by Walter Damrosch; the Philharmonic Society, directed by Gustav Mahler; Sir Henry Wood, Felix Weingartner and other noted conductors; the Boston Symphony Orchestra, directed by Karl Muck, the German conductor; Pierre Monteux, the French conductor, and Serge Koussevitzky, the Russian conductor, and the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.

Concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony organization, directed by Willem Mengelberg, Arturo Toscanini and Bernardino Molinari are held each season at Carnegie Hall, besides similar presentations by visiting orchestras and choral concerts of the New York Oratorio Society.

Indeed, every musician of international repute since 1891 has taken part in concerts at the hall at some time, with the exception of certain distinguished singers who have appeared exclusively at the Metropolitan Opera House by terms of contract.

Peace Conference in 1907

Among the most important non-musical events held at the hall was the Peace Conference, a notable gathering which convened there at Andrew Carnegie's invitation just after he had built the House in the Woods at The Hague in 1907.

Probably one of the most touching occasions in the history of the building occurred during the brilliant testimonial concert to Leopold Auer, celebrated Hungarian violinist, some years ago. Auer, who was known as one of the foremost violinists of his day and was credited with having trained more artists who subsequently attained world-wide renown than any other teacher, was accompanied by Sergei Rachmaninoff, one of the most eminent Russian pianists and composers. Rachmaninoff was accustomed to receiving a tumultuous acclaim from his audiences. At the close of the number in which he accompanied Auer, however, he slipped quietly away from the stage, leaving all the applause to Auer, in whose honor the occasion was held.

The exterior design of Carnegie Hall is stately and dignified with broad lines which, at the same time, convey an impression of artistic elegance. Cut in stone in front of the building—but rarely noticed by the throngs which crowd the entrances each season—is the name by which it was first known, "Music Hall."

Three Buildings in Unit

The property consists, properly, of three buildings; one at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, one occupying the most easterly position on Fifty-seventh Street, known as the Lateral Building, and the third on Fifty-sixth Street.

The structure is of brick with terra cotta enrichments. The principal doorway is approached by a series of steps 80 feet broad, and is distinguished by splendid groups of polished pilasters of Peterhead granite. The foyer is 75 feet long and the corridor of the first tier of boxes overlooks the foyer arches, being protected with marble balustrades.

The unusual arrangement of the tiers in the house has been considered important as contributing definitely to the excellent acoustic properties of the hall and increasing the impression of vastness within the building. The arrangement also insures unobstructed vision from every point in the house.

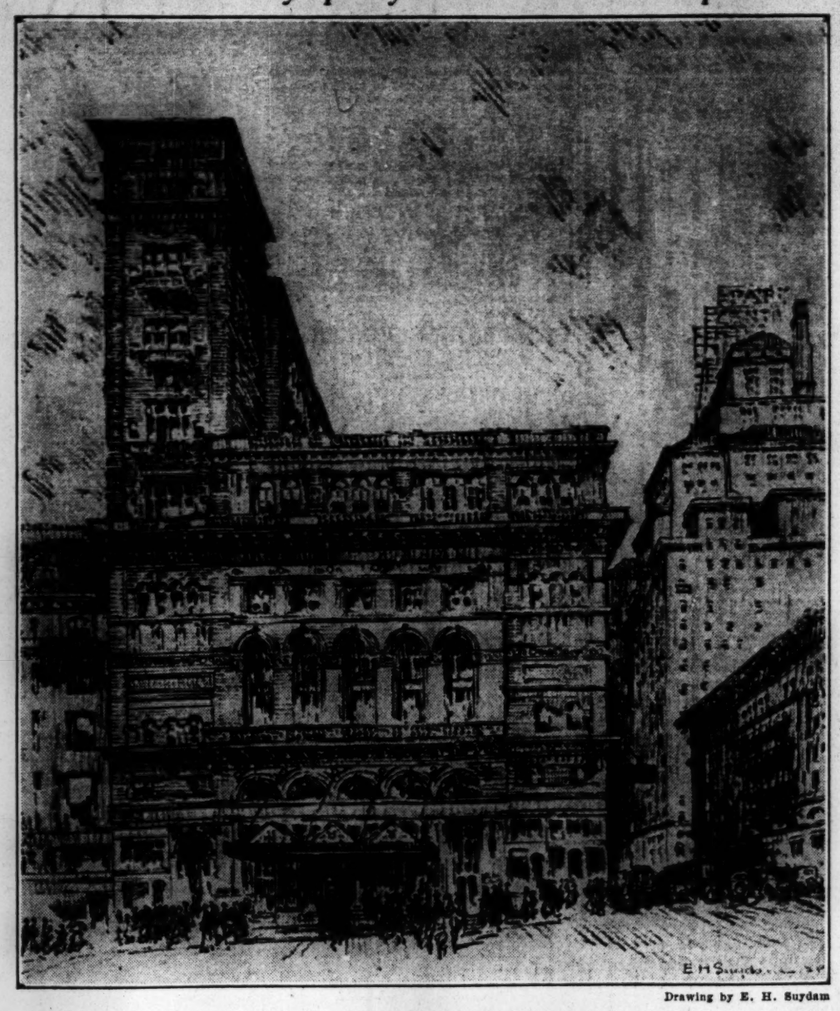
The first tier is entirely open to the house, the boxes of the upper tier projecting over the lower only to a very small extent. The tiers do not, as is usually the case, extend around the three sides of the house stopping at the lines of the proscenium, but are terminated on the side walls at points farther and farther back from the front of the auditorium. The hall seats more than 2700 persons.

Besides the main auditorium, the building contains a chamber music hall which seats 400, a chapter hall, seating about 200, the Carnegie Lyceum, an underground assembly room where many college glee clubs—notably that of Harvard University—hold their concerts, and about 130 studios which are used for professional purposes. Corridors continue entirely around the building, giving egress both on Seventh Avenue and on Fifty-sixth Street, as well as in the main vestibule on Fifty-seventh Street.

Carnegie Hall box office has been staffed by members of the Heck family since the hall was first opened. Rudolph C. Heck and his brother were the first incumbents at the ticket window. Incidentally, Rudolph Heck was Paderewski's first treasurer. Now four of Mr. Heck's sons preside over the ticket windows of the big concert hall. The box office handles tickets for from 350 to 400 different attractions each season, frequently at the rate of three events a day, with an approximate yearly turnover of $1,000,000.

The new organ will have four banks of keys and a pedal board. By means of antiphonal switches, the echo organ may be played from any one of the four keyboards. The main instrument will have 75 stops or ranks of pipes, and the echo organ 28 stops. The organ is entirely electric, so that when the organist presses a key it energizes the magnets in the organ that open the valves to emit wind to blow the pipes. Outstanding features are the Mosaic trumpet, which is a reproduction of the trumpet used in the time of Moses, the celestial harp and the cathedral chimes. The organ is being built by George Kilgen & Son of St. Louis.

Manhattan's Symphony Center Enters New Epoch



Drawing by E. H. Suydam

Though All New York May Be on the Move, the Present Carnegie Hall Is Now Probably Assured to Music Lovers for Many Years to Come. With the Dedication of the Great Organ Sept. 30, the House That Has Seen Such Noted Composers as Dvorak, Strauss, Tchaikovsky, and Heard Works That Have Made Musical History, Enters Upon a New Era of Service.

Benefits of Dry Law Attested by Visitor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The evident prosperity of the average person whom T. G. Hobbs, of London, Eng., has seen during a 10,000-mile trip in the United States seems to him "conclusive evidence that prohibition has been of genuine value."

Mr. Hobbs, who is an associate of the Royal Photographic Society, declared that on his trip, 2000 miles of which were covered by motor, he saw only five persons who appeared to have been drinking intoxicating liquor and only one of them was evidently intoxicated.

"The bootlegger and the moonshiner do not seem to have had any serious effect upon the mass of the American people," he declared. "The advantages of prohibition are plainly to be seen even to a visitor, while violations of the law or the effect of these violations are quite unnoticeable."

Great Britain, Mr. Hobbs says, is slowly solving its drink problem. That country, in his opinion, is not yet ready for the "inevitable prohibition," and will not be until after a long period of education.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS CONVENE AT DAYTON, O.

DAYTON, O. (AP)—Officers of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of America are gathered here under the direction of Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Sovereign Grand Commander. The session is expected, to attract an attendance of more than 1200 members and visitors from all parts of the United States.

Lord Donoughmore, Sovereign Grand Commander of England and Wales and Grand Master of Ireland, has advised the committee in charge of the sessions that he will be present.

'GRANDADDY' CACTUS IS 60 FEET AROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SONORA, Calif.—The oldest known cactus plant, which has been growing here since the first white settlers came to California, is in bloom again. The plant does not bloom every year. It has a circular shape and covers an area 60 feet in circumference. Its flowers, yellowish-red, large and waxlike in texture, are protected by sharp, brittle "spikes."

J. W. KILDAY HONORED

In recognition of 36 years of service in the Boston police department, Lieut. Inspector John W. Kilday has been allowed to retain his gold badge upon retirement. This honor is unusual in the department.

Slovakian 'Zipsers' Stage Masque For Their 800th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The Zips is the name given to that region of North Slovakia on the southeast slopes of the High Tatras (Carpathians) which is occupied mainly by a German-speaking population. It constitutes a "Sprachinsel," that is, a district separated from the surrounding territory by difference of speech and cultural outlook, similar to many other such "colonies" in central Europe and the Balkans.

To attempts at centralization and uniformity on the part of different imperial governments during past centuries they have appeared as obstacles in the way of progress, but they continue today, not merely as interesting historical and ethnographical studies, but also as defenders of religious and cultural freedom.

Excluding the solid mass of Germans on the north and west frontiers of Bohemia, in the Bohemian Forest, the Ore and Giant Mountains, these little colonies are found scattered throughout Moravia and Slovakia, in Ruthenia, Hungary and Rumania. They are generally communities dating back centuries, first settled by Germans from Saxony, Silesia, Bavaria and elsewhere, on the invitation of the Hapsburg or Hungarian kings, and in return for developing the natural resources in forest and mine were granted special economic and cultural privileges laid down in royal charters, still preserved. The religious persecution of the Counter-Reformation and the Thirty Years War also drove many away from western Europe to these parts.

History Told in Pageant

Among the earliest of these settlements by Germans are those of the Zips, the eight hundredth anniversary of whose origin was recently celebrated at Kesmark (Kešmarok) by a wonderful historical pageant. Existing records show that the Germans appeared first in this region in the first quarter of the twelfth century, living originally in the higher mountains, and gradually advancing, from generation to generation, more and more into the plain, turning forest into plowland, in their march toward the Danube. In the fourteenth century the Germans of Bohemia, of Thuringia and of Saxony came at the invitation of the Hungarian kings and worked the gold, silver and iron mines and developed trade. They proved to be very industrious people, and with economic prosperity came also culture and a higher sense of freedom, which showed itself particularly in religion and politics.

Most of the Zipsers were Protestants (Evangelische) and resolutely withstood the Counter-Reformation, while their position on the Polish frontier gave them the unenviable position of outposts of the Hungarian state. The Kesmark Pageant visualized for the present inhabitants a history rich both in event and cultural significance, from the appearance of the Tartars, who came in the middle of the thirteenth century on "wild horses," to the part played by Count Emerich Thoekoely and Prince Franz Rákóczy II as defenders of religious freedom. In 1412 the Emperor Sigismund gave 13 of the 34 Zips towns in pawn to Poland, and it was only in 1772, under the terms of the First Partition of Poland, that they were returned.

Mines Closed but Men Paid

At the present time, the Zips has a German population of about 45,000, but the closing of many of the mines as unprofitable and the lack of work generally, has caused a number to remove to other parts of Czechoslovakia, or to emigrate to the United States. (There were many of the latter, here for a holiday, present at the July 4 celebration held at Kesmark.) In connection with this present state of affairs, it may not be without interest to mention the cases of two large employers, both of whom have for a number of years been compelled to close their mines because of foreign competition, but have continued to pay the wages of their workmen, because they declare, "through generations, whatever we have, was made in co-operation with them, and they are entitled to it."

The traveler in Slovakia need not be told he has entered the Zips, for he immediately becomes conscious of a change both in the architecture and atmosphere. During their 800 years' stay, the Germans have stamped their character on every town and village.

Unity Is Tested

The Zips constitute one of the outstanding "cultural islands" of central Europe. The German inhabitants are well satisfied with the arrangements made by the new Republic in providing schools, teachers and so forth, according to the statements of one of their leading men, but years of contact with the old Hungarian régime have led to many of them becoming Hungarian and speaking Magyar, so that today there is a distinct cleavage into German and Magyar Zipser, and the cultural unity of centuries is being severely tested. There is also little direct connection with the other German settlements of East Europe or with Germany, which makes the struggle all the harder. But whatever may happen in the future, the love of the Zipsers for old traditions, their brave stand for religious and cultural freedom at the price of sacrifice, has not only deepened their own individual and communal life, but has also won a high place in central European cultural history.

Portuguese India Has New Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—General Craveiro Lopes, the newly appointed Governor-General of Portuguese India, in an interview with Portuguese journalists gave his views on the policy which should be adopted there.

He declared that from an economic point of view, Portuguese India may be said to be dependent on foreign products, and from this dependency it must be freed. There is no possible reason, the general maintains, why a country possessing such magnificent natural conditions should be unable to produce sufficient rice for the consumption of its inhabitants, whose staple article of food it is. Rice produced in the province at the present time suffices only for the annual consumption for five months, the rest having to be brought from British India.

Another important point to which the new Governor will give special attention is that of roads and means of communication, one of the principal factors for agricultural development.

The Governor intends to alienate certain State properties and to resort to other sources of revenues, to obtain the capital necessary for carrying out these works.

POLAND FOSTERS FISHING INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Among the problems which the new Polish Government has recently tackled is the increase of the fishing industry.

A Danish fishing skipper has been engaged to instruct the Polish fishermen, and two vessels are being built in Denmark as trial ships—one, a 15-meter fishing vessel, equipped with a 42-horsepower Tuxham motor and draw nets, the other a vessel to be used for biological sea investigations. Both will have their headquarters at Gdynia, the Polish port.

SLAVS AND POLES AMICABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—At a general meeting of representatives of the Polish and Jugoslavian press in Warsaw on Aug. 6 it was resolved to create an organization called Press Entente of Poland and Jugoslavia, whose object will be to increase the mutual knowledge of both countries and to strengthen the ties of friendship uniting the two peoples.

WOMEN URGE NEW PACT FOR EQUAL RIGHTS

Deputation to Lord Cecil Working for Its Adoption by League

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — An appeal to give women a greater share in proceedings of the League was the purpose of a recent deputation from the Six-Point Group—a London society of women—to Lord Cecil, British delegate to the League Assembly, to discuss the best methods of facilitating passage of the so-called Equal Rights Treaty by the League.

The "Equal Rights Treaty" is a proposal to equalize the status of men and women in every department of civil and political life. It has its origin in the active work of the Inter-American Commission of Women appointed by the governing board of the Pan-American Union in 1928, which has collected material connected with women's rights with a view to making recommendations to the Conference on the Codification of International Law which it is proposed to call at The Hague under the auspices of the League.

At the suggestion of the commission, the Assembly of the League last year passed a resolution encouraging governments attending the Codification Conference to include women in their delegations.

The movement made by the Six-point Group in visiting Lord Cecil in deputation indicates a desire on the part of the women of Europe to follow along the road already being traversed by the Inter-American Commission, exploring the way toward a better understanding of equality between the men and women of the European countries.

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The Monitor Reader

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The forming of stalagmites by drops of water in Carlsbad Cavern, N. M.
2. Marcus Tullius Tiro, private secretary of the illustrious Cicero, in the year 63 B. C.
3. A three-year schedule of radiocast music appreciation concerts and schools and colleges announced by the National Broadcasting Company.
4. By transplanting a portion of your garden into the cellar in the fall.
5. By means of a water policeman who is situated in the water. He is protected by a rubber suit.

THE HOME FORUM

"In fyne sadde tawny"

SAID she,—"It's a most opportune moment that brings you here this keen afternoon to share my fire! Draw close to it. Isn't it jolly, so crackling—snappy, I suppose we should say these days! Hickory logs never encourage dreaminess. I always feel like sitting bolt upright and joining their noisy bursts of cheer with all the mirth and whimsical volubility I can muster." Which was usually a good deal. She and the parrots and willows on the chintz of her wing-chair were all alight in the flare of the open fire which seemed fairly bursting to break through the brass screen and sprinkle us with sparks.

"And then the kindling fire out of doors!" she said, waving toward the high arched windows wholly embowered with the branches of many trees—huge chestnuts and towering maples. With one of her whimsical sparks, she said:

"When Henry the Eighth visited York in 1541 a grand reception was made ready in a certain part of the city. It was hoped that such a display of welcome might help to appease the King's wrath, kindled by an insurrection that had arisen there. The incensed monarch, however, chose to make his entry by another way, at Fulford Cross, and there received the corporation and many of the citizens, who were arrayed not in rich violet, as had been intended, but instead—so the story runs—they knelt submissively clad in 'gouns of fyne, sadde tawny.'"

How is that for a quaint bit of humor? And often autumn days have made me think of it. Instead of the brilliant pageant intended for autumn's royal ushering in, boisterous, unruly winds and rains have sometimes caused such disorder in the stately plans of autumn's progress that there is a much humbler parade, with most of the trees appearing in fyne sadde tawny. But they are very impressive even so, and what a perfect phrase, "fyne sadde tawny." Never was there a fitter one. But we must never be misled by such sobriety and fail to take a good share of treasure from the autumn hours, that

marching single and in endless file
Bring diadems and faggots in the hand.
To each they offer gifts after his will.

Do you remember how Emerson tells?

I in my pleached garden watched the pomp,
Forgot my morning wishes, hastily
Took a few herbs and apples, and the Day
Turned and departed silent. I, too late,
Under her solemn fillet saw the scorn.

Though the poet doubtless had a far deeper meaning with regard to the day's gifts still one should not miss the glories that even the most solemn-filleted, tawny-cloaked, and bronze-sandaled hours may hold out to our grasp these intervening months between the departure of comrade summer and the arrival of winter, the disciplinarian. These months when

Arch skies so blue they flash and hold the sun
Immeasurably far: the waters run
Too slow, so freighted are the riverways
With gold of elms and birches from the maze
Of forests, chestnuts, clicking one by one,
Escape from satin burs. Her fringe undone,
The gentians spread them out in sunny days.

"Whatever the trees decide to do the little purple asters, the goldenrod, and sumac bushes join in their revelry of color that holds one lingering like a happy wondering child who has caught up with a gypsy caravan sunning by the roadside. How exquisite the little asters! Their sweet old English name is so fitting, for as they huddle along the woodsy ways in star-eyed loveliness, 'Farewell summer' seems to breathe wistfully like the constant refrain of a long-remembered folk song and mingle with all the color and haze and pungency."

The sparks were suddenly as noisy as popping corn, and we both burst out laughing at their evident attempt to break up our conversation. Even the chintz parrots seemed more alert as though they might be noting the pops for future imitation. We were agreeing that the dull tawny shades, the bronze and shadowy violet mists, with here and there a great gleam of dull gold, were as beautiful as the more gorgeous autumn changes, when she exclaimed with another of her own little sudden pops—"It all reminds me of a little scene I came upon once along a remote way and sketched in words. I think this is the way it goes:

BRONZE AND PURPLE

Violet coils of cabbages on the rich brown earth,
And the bronzed face of a Portuguese girl,
Against the disc of a setting sun.

Damp sweetness breathing out of the woods
Across the hayfield,
Stirring the poplars a-twinkle,
As they huddle by a turn in the road.

Wistful eyes gazing over the lonely fields,
Dark hair haloed.

Bronze and purple and the odor and dimness
Blur and breathe into my remembrance—
A Moorish doorway—
A slant of light along a column rounding slender,
Melting into depths of dark—

Bronze and purple—a wistful face—
Deep stillness and longing—
Longing that reaches away through the dusk,
To the very rim of the day.

A. C. C.

Home of Sandwich Glass

Deming Jarves, whose name is inseparably linked with Sandwich glass, was born in 1791, his home being near the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, Boston. Taking a position with the New England Glass Company . . . he made a name for himself while still a young man by ferreting out the process by which red lead or litharge was combined with the various ingredients which went into the composition of flint-glass, as secretly employed in the English-Irish glass-houses. Endowed with gifts which amounted to little less than genius, Jarves soon reached the conclusion that he could successfully manage and control a glass industry of his own, although a financially paying business of this sort was then almost unheard of. . . .

The site of Sandwich, then a little village lying at the foot of Cape Cod, between Buzzards Bay on one side and Cape Cod Bay on the other, was selected because of the abundance of virgin timber for fuel in this vicinity. The first agent whom Jarves sent to Sandwich in 1824 is said to have overstepped the bounds by contracting for a much larger acreage of timberland than had been planned, the cost of this additional land necessitating a larger capitalization than originally contemplated. In all, the company owned twenty-two thousand acres of forest.

Ground for the buildings was broken in April, 1825. The site of the glass house proper lay on the bank of a creek, navigable by small boats or scows when the tide was in. Boston was fifty miles distant by water. Jarves planned to utilize this water route for transporting his product. Building operations were soon flourishing. Furnace and pot buildings were erected, homes for the glass-blowers were built near the works; practical artisans were sent for from Europe, while other workers prepared to leave the Cambridge plant for the new enterprise. The gray-colored cottages of the employees were soon made attractive with flower gardens; elms were planted along the newly laid out streets; frame houses of dignified simplicity, painted white, and green-shuttered, arose in the heart of the village, for the superintendent and managers of the plant. Beauty combined with the furnaces of industry to make a model town of the place. . . .

Like many of its competitors, the Sandwich concern did little advertising. The grade of glass made by the firm was of the best, barytes earth being used in the metal. The designers were equal to any in the country, in artistic merit, and superior to those of several of the smaller houses. The output was extremely diverse, as regards types, form, and color, the Sandwich opaque colorings, "marbled" and other bicolor and tricolor combinations being the most prolific in America. Glassware to fill any want and to suit any taste was manufactured between 1825 and 1860. —From "Early American Glass," by RHEA MANSFIELD KNITTLE.

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Proud Riders

We rode hard, and brought the cattle from brushy springs,
From heavy drying thickets, leaves wet as snow;
From high places, white-grassed, and dry in the wind;
Draws where the quaken-asps were yellow and white,
And the leaves spun and spun like money spinning.
We poured them out on the trail, and rode for town.

Men in the fields leaned forward in the wind,
Stood in the stubble and watched the cattle passing.
The wind bowed all, the stubble shook like a shirt.

We threw the reins by the yellow and black fields, and rode.
And came, riding together, into the town
Which is by the gray bridge, where the alders are.

The white-barked alder trees dropping big leaves,
Yellow and black, into the cold black water.
Children, little cold boys, watched after us—
The freezing wind flapped their clothes like windmill paddles.
Down the flat frosty road we crowded the herd:
High stepped the horses for us, proud riders in autumn.

—H. L. DAVIS, in *Poetry*.

Thousand Palms, Colorado Desert of California

Thoreau's "Week"

For many of us the diaphanous color of his descriptive and narrative passages brings greater joy, for it serves as evidence of his mystic association with nature, and his genius for interpretation by simple reporting. As a rule he does not moralize in these descriptive passages; they stand complete in themselves. And just as they convey the images of river and bank perfectly, without effort, so do they also vibrate with Thoreau's youthful enthusiasm. Let us pluck one casual passage from the midst of a long narrative: "Thus we held on, sailing or dipping our way along with the paddle in this broad river—smooth and placid, flowing over concealed rocks, where we could see the pickerel lying low in the transparent water—eager to double some distant cape, to make some great bend . . . and see what the new perspective would open; looking far into a new country, broad and serene, the cottages of settlers seen afar for the first time, yet with the moss of a century on their roofs, and the third or fourth generation in their shadow." Here, within the compass of one sentence, is the child of nature, the reporter of natural beauties, and the "Great Expecter," as he later termed Alcott, all the facets characteristic of Walden. Were it not for Walden, A Week might not endure. As the Athenæum said in its review columns: "The matter is for the most part poor enough, but there are a few things in the volume, scattered here and there, which suggest that the writer is a man with a habit of original thinking." In the thrifty words of the Yankee, that may be considered a "conservative statement!"—From "Henry Thoreau," by J. BROOKS ATKINSON.

Silkweed

Lighter than dandelion down,
Or feathers from the white moth's wing,
Out of the gates of bramble-town
The silkweed goes a-gypsying.

Too fair to fly in autumn's rout,
All winter in the sheath it lay;
But now, when spring is pushing out,
The zephyr calls, "Away! Away!"

Through mullein, bramble, brake and fern,
Up from their cradle-spring they fly,
Beyond the boundary wall to turn
And voyage through the friendly sky.

Softly, as if instinct with thought,
They float and drift, delay and turn;
And one avoids and one is caught
Between an oak leaf and a fern.

And one holds by an airy line
The spider drew from tree to tree;
And, if the web is light and fine,
'Tis not so light and fine as he!

And one goes questing up the wall
As if to find a door; and then,
As if he did not care at all,
Goes over and adown the glen.

And all in airiest fashion fare
Adventuring, as if, indeed,
'T were not so grave a thing to bear
The burden of a seed.

—From "The Poems of PHILIP HENRY SAVAGE.

THE palm trees of the Colorado Desert are of unknown origin. It is a matter of speculation whether they indicate an early civilization.

Winds of the Desert

Winds of the desert, speak to me,
Tell me the things you know—
Was this a land of roses and palms
Once in the Long Ago?

Did caravans come with jewels and silks
For ladies of high degree?
Did barges with sails of purple and gold
Drift by on a sapphire sea?

Did cities with towers and minarets
Rise white in their stately pride,
Where the lonely Joshua tree now stands
And the skulking coyotes hide?

Winds of the desert, speak to me,
Tell me the things you know—
You and the palms and the Joshua trees,
Out of the Long Ago.

CLARA GREENING CREAGER.

Twilight on the Vosges

The sun has set an hour behind the Vosges; and the long chain of mountains lies, a deep band of indigo blue, across the horizon. From rosy pink, in tiny flecks of light, the sky has paled to maize; then lemon, now a clear lime green. The nearer country darkens to dull olive; and close to the chateau two tall firs stand up, black sentinels against a luminous sky. A bank of heavy cloud shadowed with violet, is moving, moving, so very slowly, its passing is scarcely perceptible.

How still the air is! Every sound seems magnified a thousand times. A train whistling in the valley, the barking of a dog, the splashing of a fountain below the windows. A flight of birds, rooks perhaps, dark shapes in the twilight, sail noiselessly westward, heading for their roosting place. Far across the valley, as it grows darker, are the tiny twinkling lights of a village. There is left just sufficient light to distinguish still the patchwork of color which by day is a carpet of gay flowers around the fountain on the far side of the grass moat; yellow snapdragons, cherry red zinnias, rose mallows, phloxes, goldenrod, many-hued asters. And a gray statue stands on its pedestal beyond the fountain, pale under the heavy shadow of the lime trees.

It is quite dark now. Just along the horizon the sky is still luminous, but it has no definite color, only the pale tint of a delicate, creamy rose. And the blue range of mountains has become dusky gray, almost black. The clouds hang above in utter stillness. A few poplars point upward from the valley like black spears; the lights of the distant villages are twinkling stars. Not a branch stirs; and the only movement is from that transparent arch of water in the stone basin, which rises, curves, falls, showing a pale glitter in the gathering darkness. Each drop falls like a note of music; its sound speaks of peace, lulls tenderly to rest.

Night has fallen; and Alsace sleeps under a dark coverlet of purple; her canopy, the white radiance of the western sky.

Nuestra Defensa Segura

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL PROBLEMA del mal siempre ha parecido un enigma a los que han meditado profundamente sobre los misterios de la existencia humana. La creencia que el mal es permitido por Dios con el objeto de castigar y purificar el carácter humano ha sido aceptado a veces como solución del problema. Pero para muchos tal explicación sólo contribuirá a aumentar el misterio. Muchas personas de carácter admirable se han resignado a enfermedad, dolor, pérdida, limitación y pobreza, creyendo que en haciendo esto se sometieron a la voluntad de Dios. Pero hoy, debido a un estudio más profundo de la Biblia y un entendimiento más amplio de la verdad que esta enseña acerca de Dios y del hombre; se va expresando por todas partes un descontento creciente de la creencia mortal de que Dios es la causa tanto del mal como del bien, tanto de la discordia como de la armonía.

Si Cristo Jesús hubiera creído que la discordia fué mandada por su Padre celestial para castigar y dominar a la humanidad, no habría curado la enfermedad, el pecado y la muerte, porque dijo: "Porque he descendido del cielo, no para hacer mi voluntad, mas la voluntad del que me envió." Y Cristo Jesús no sólo curaba a los afligidos él mismo, sino mandó tambien a sus discípulos hacerlo, diciéndoles, "He aquí os doy potestad de hollar sobre las serpientes y sobre los escorpiones, y sobre toda fuerza del enemigo" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia por Cipriano de Valera). Este "enemigo" es toda creencia errónea que parece amenazar la salud, la felicidad y la armonía de la humanidad.

Todos tenemos problemas que confrontar y cuando estos problemas parecen difíciles de solucionar y peligrosos, el sufridor a veces lucha para comprender por qué ese mal sea permitido, y se pregunta si no hay protección contra su poder aparente. A los que meditan sobre esta cuestión sin esperanzas de encontrar una solución, la Ciencia Cristiana ofrece una contestación satisfactoria. Condiciones discordantes de toda clase se curan por sus ministraciones benéficas, y por todas partes hombres, mujeres y niños son sacados del sufrimiento y de la desesperación.

La Ciencia Cristiana revela la todoinclusividad de Dios, la Mente inmortal, y la consiguiente nulidad de lo que llamamos la mente mortal o el mal. Tambien enseña la aplicación práctica de estos hechos espirituales, de manera que la creencia en el mal como realidad puede ser vencida y su manifestación aparente obliterada. La Ciencia Cristiana no ignora la materia, diciendo, "Paz, paz; cuando no hay paz." Demuestra la nulidad del mal destruyendo su evidencia aparente, manifestada en pecado, enfermedad y muerte.

La diferencia fundamental entre la Ciencia Cristiana y otras religiones es que la Ciencia Cristiana no reconoce más que un sólo poder, un Dios, que es la Mente divina, y exige obediencia a esta única Mente. La Ciencia Cristiana mantiene que esta obediencia, cumpliendo el mandamiento "No tendrás dioses ajenos delante de mí," eliminará finalmente todo mal de nuestra experiencia. Esta obediencia a la única Mente, que sólo puede librarnos del mal, tiene que empezar en nuestro modo de pensar, y tiene que incluir la negación de todo poder opuesto a Dios. Cuando discordia de cualquier clase se presente en nuestra experiencia, lo que hay que hacer primero es negar su poder aparente y reclamar la protección de la omnipresencia de Dios. Necesitamos pensar correctamente, es decir científicamente, no sólo acerca de Dios sino tambien acerca del hombre, nuestra identidad verdadera. Necesitamos pensar del hombre no como de un ser material, sino como de la imagen y semejanza de Dios, a la cual fué dada dominio sobre toda la tierra. Si reconocemos que no hay más que un Dios, tenemos que reconocer tambien que no hay más que un creador y una creación, una causa y un efecto. Entonces tenemos que reclamar este hombre espiritual como nuestra identidad verdadera y aprender a expresar esta identidad verdadera en nuestra vida diaria.

En "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pág. 569), Mary Baker Eddy escribe, "Todo mortal a algún tiempo, aquí o en el más allá, tendrá que luchar con la creencia mortal en un poder opuesto a Dios y vencerla." Toda suposición de mal, que trata de robarnos de salud, fuerza, pureza y gobierno propio es una suposición de "un poder opuesto a Dios". Por consiguiente, nuestra guerra con el mal tiene que incluir el reconocimiento de Dios como único poder. El mal no puede existir donde Dios está, y Dios está en todas partes. La verdad acerca de Dios y del hombre es infalible, lo mismo que el hecho que dos y dos son cuatro. Este hecho matemático es verdadero a todos tiempos y en todas partes. Es un concepto mental y ha de ser reconocido mentalmente. Es universal y puede ser utilizado en cualquier sitio y a cualquier tiempo por cualquier persona que lo entienda. Lo mismo pasa con la verdad acerca de Dios y del hombre. Los hechos espirituales acerca de Dios y del hombre han siempre sido verdaderos y siempre serán verdaderos, como el Salmista lo expresó, "Si tomare las alas del alba, y habitare en el extremo de la mar; aun allí me guiará tu mano, y me asirá tu diestra." Para probar la nulidad del mal, tenemos que dejar el modo de pensar mortal y material, y aprender a pensar espiritualmente. De esta manera traeremos bien en vez de mal a nuestra experiencia. Como Mrs. Eddy escribe en otra parte de Science and Health (pág. 261), "Fija tu pensamiento sin vacilar en lo duradero, lo bueno y lo verdadero, y traerás estos a tu experiencia en la proporción en que ellos ocupen tus pensamientos."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Our Sure Defence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE problem of evil has always seemed a perplexing one to those who have thought deeply about the mysteries of human existence. The belief that evil is permitted by God for the purpose of chastening and purifying human character is sometimes accepted as a solution of the problem. But to many people such an explanation only serves to deepen the mystery. Many persons of beautiful character have submitted to sickness, sorrow, loss, limitation, and lack, believing that by so doing they were bowing to the will of God. But today, owing to a deeper study of the Bible and an increased understanding of the truth which it teaches about God and man, there is voiced on every side a growing dissatisfaction with the mortal belief that God is the cause of both good and evil, harmony and discord.

If Christ Jesus had believed that discord was sent by his heavenly Father to chasten and subdue mankind, he would not have healed sickness, sin, and death, for he said, "I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me." And Christ Jesus not only himself healed the afflicted, but he also commanded his disciples to do so, saying to them, "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy." This "enemy" is every false belief which menaces the health, happiness, and harmony of mankind.

Problems are encountered by everyone; and when these problems seem to be difficult and dangerous, the suffering one sometimes struggles to understand why such evil should be allowed, and wonders whether there is any protection from its seeming power. To such weary questioners, Christian Science offers a satisfying answer. Discordant conditions of every kind are being healed through its loving ministrations; and everywhere men, women, and children are being lifted out of suffering and despair.

Christian Science reveals the allness of God, immortal Mind, and the consequent nothingness of the so-called mortal mind, or evil. It also teaches the practical application of these spiritual facts, so that the belief in evil as real can be overcome and its seeming manifestation blotted out. Christian Science does not ignore evil and cry, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace." By destroying its seeming evidence, manifested in sin, sickness, and death, it proves the nothingness of evil.

The fundamental difference between Christian Science and other religions is that Christian Science acknowledges only one power, one God, who is divine Mind; and it demands obedience to this one Mind. Christian Science maintains that such obedience, fulfilling the command, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," will finally eliminate all evil from our experience. This obedience to the one Mind, which alone can deliver us from evil, must begin in our thinking; and it must include the denial of any power opposed to God. When discord of any kind presents itself in our experience, the first thing we need to do is to deny its seeming power and to claim for ourselves the protection of God's ever-presence. We need to think rightly, that is scientifically, not only about God, but also about man, our true selfhood. We need to think of man, not as material, but as God's image and likeness, to whom has been given dominion over all the earth. If we acknowledge that there is only one God, we must also acknowledge that there is only one creator and one creation, one cause and one effect. Then, we must claim this spiritual man as our true selfhood, and learn how to express this real self in our daily living.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 569) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Every mortal at some period, here or hereafter, must grapple with and overcome the mortal belief in a power opposed to God." Every evil belief which is claiming to rob us of health, strength, purity, or self-control is a belief in "a power opposed to God." So, our warfare with evil must include the acknowledgment of God as the only power. Evil cannot exist where God is, and God is everywhere. The truth about God and man is infallible, just as is the fact that two and two makes four. This mathematical fact is true at all times, in all places. It is a mental concept and has to be acknowledged mentally. It is universal and can be utilized in any place and at any time by everyone who understands it. Just so with the truth about God and man. The spiritual facts about God and man always have been true and ever will be true, even as the Psalmist declared, "If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me." In order to prove the nothingness of evil, we must give up mortal, material thinking and learn to think spiritually. In this way we bring good instead of evil into our experience. As Mrs. Eddy writes again in Science and Health (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Now the Olive

See the Spring herself discloses,
And the Graces gather roses;
See how the becalmed seas
Now their swelling waves appease;
How the duck swims, how the crane
Comes from winter home again. . . .
Now the olive blooms: the vine
Now doth with plump pendants shine;
And with leaves and blossoms now
Freshly bourgeons every bough.

—ANACREON. Translation by THOMAS STANLEY.

Wrens and Others

If the nightingale is supreme among the birds of all kinds, it is because not only is it a wild bird like the chaffinch and a bird that comes and goes as it pleases like the willow-wren, but it remains for most people a legend—remote and mysterious as the Holy Grail. . . . It is, I admit, possible that some people are disappointed for the first time on hearing a nightingale singing under the May moon. There are people capable of being disappointed in anything. . . . There was an American poet who came to England some years ago and who, having read and loved Shelley's "Skylark," longed above all things to hear a skylark sing. She got her wish, and she wished that she had not. . . . She went back to America and wrote a poem to the skylark in which she addressed it reproachfully:

Thou didst not sing to Shelley half so sweet
A song as Shelley sang to thee. . . .

Half the pleasures of the woods and fields are for those who take things as they come—who know that legends are hidden among the leaves and for whom, if a nightingale does happen to sing, it is as if a legend had in an incredible fashion come true. . . .

If at times she (nature) disappoints our expectations, she is just as likely to delight us with unexpected novelties. On this day, I confess, I was delighted when, as I lay under a hedge expecting nothing, a lapwing came into the field, crest nobly erect, followed by her—or his—two little chickens that ran about the grass feeding at a greater and greater distance from their apprehensive parent. I had never seen the chickens of a lapwing before, and as they ran about with the little white patches on the back of their necks, the whole world was transformed into a nursery, and I would not have missed the spectacle for a hundred nightingales. When at length I rose and crossed the stile out of the field, the lapwig flew after me, screaming above the hedge, and returning again and again to make sure that I had gone. Her fears and her chickens filled me with sentimental thoughts with which I will not trouble you. You have all had them when looking at ducklings or calves or foals, or at the human young when learning to walk.—ROBERT LYND ("YY"), in "The Goldfish."

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SOME STOCKS MOVE UPWARD WITH VIGOR

Liquidation Appears in Certain Groups Producing Irregular Tone

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market began the new week today with such uneasiness as characterized trading last week still in evidence at times, but the list generally displayed a firmer undertone, and operators for the advance were able to move a fairly large assortment of utilities, rails and specialties substantially higher.

The credit outlook was regarded as rather troublesome. Call money renewed a little firmer at 7½ per cent, and was in limited supply at that figure. Bankers generally predicted firm money during the next few days, as the full effect of the quarterly income tax payments and the Treasury refinancing are felt.

The day's business and industrial news was meager and generally not of a character to influence the market. The California crude oil production figures for last week were somewhat disappointing, showing a fairly substantial increase, despite expectations of satisfactory results from the gas conservation law, which became effective the first of the month.

The week-end business reports appearing from various sections of the country revealed little change in the generally satisfactory conditions.

Renewed pressure against such stocks as U. S. Steel, American Telephone, and International Telephone, which sagged a couple of points or so during the morning, caused considerable uneasiness, but they were quickly taken in hand by the bull faction, and those losses were wiped out by early afternoon.

A few volatile issues made wide gains. Commercial Solvents, which is to be split 10-for-1, made an extreme gain of 20 points, recording a new peak at 559, and National Lead and J. I. Case surged up about 12 and 17 points to new tops.

Market Closes Firm

Columbia Gas was a strong feature, rising more than 6 points to a record price at 120½, then slipping back a little on realizing. The move was regarded as in response to an analysis by a well-known economist stating that the company occupies a strategic position in the merger situation.

General American Tank, Western Instrument, Louisville & Nashville, Bangor & Aroostook, Royal Dutch, and Hamilton Woolen Bearings were other stocks reaching new high ground. Standard of New Jersey rose a couple of points in heavy buying, and Radio, American Can, New York Central, Woolworth, du Pont, Delaware & Hudson, and Columbian Carbon were among issues in good demand.

Auburn Auto dropped about 8 points, and United Aircraft, Allied Chemical, Brooklyn Union Gas and U. S. Freight lost 3 or 4 points. May Department Stores, which shot up violently last week, tumbled more than 10 points.

Pressure against the shorts in the last hour caused several substantial advances in the utilities, which were accompanied upward by a number of oil, food, rail and railroad equipment issues.

American Foreign Power was run up nearly 8 points to the new peak of 282. Chicago Great Western preferred rose more than 7, and advances of 3 to 5 points appeared in General Electric, Westinghouse Air Brake, Air Reduction, American Power & Light, Hershey Chocolate preferred and Royal Dutch.

The close was firm. Sales approximated 4,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady to firm, with sterling cables up 1-16 of a cent at $1.84 11-16.

Bonds Continue Quiet

The opening of the new week found the bond market still in a dormant state today. Price movements in the early trading were uneven, and minor gains and losses were about evenly distributed. Time money was dull and unchanged.

Early weakness of American Telephone and International Telephone stocks brought a slump in the 4½ per cent convertible debentures of the two communication companies. For the first time in several weeks the International's bond went below 200, touching 196⅞ for a loss of more than 4 points from the Saturday final. Recovery from this new low for the current movement was prompt, however.

Atchison 4½s and Reading Coal & Iron 6s were the strongest of the share feature issues, rising more than a point, although accumulation was only moderate. American I. G. Chemical 5½s eased.

High grade low coupon rails ruled irregular, with trading sharply restricted. North American Cement 6½s, which suffered from selling the last week, again responded to pressure by going into new low ground at 59 on a 1-point loss. Cement company stocks have been affected by lower prices for the product.

In the specialty group, Keith Corporation first 6s made a 2-point spurt. Some buying was attracted to Bethlehem 6s and U. S. Steel 5s, both of which have been called for redemption, but the remainder of the steels lagged. Otis 6s declining fractionally. Utilities were featureless, and interest in the U. S. Government and foreign groups was slight.

New bond offerings marketed today included an $8,000,000 issue of State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, secured external 21-year loan, bearing 6½ per cent coupons, and priced at 87. The yield of 7.60 per cent to maturity reflects the present situation in the market for foreign issues. The City of Seattle, Wash., offered through a syndicate a $2,000,000 municipal light and power system 5 per cent loan, due serially from 1935 to 1959, priced to yield 5.25.

WALL STREET JOURNAL ON PACIFIC COAST

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Arrangements for the publication of a Pacific coast edition of the Wall Street Journal, with H. C. Hendee as editor, have just been completed, according to an announcement by Dow, Jones & Co. The edition is to be published as a morning newspaper in San Francisco for simultaneous distribution in California and the Pacific Northwest, and it is expected that the final plant equipment will be installed within a week.

Hugh Bancroft, president of Dow, Jones & Co., and publisher of Barrons, the National Financial Weekly, the Boston News Bureau and the Philadelphia Financial Journal, will be president of the Pacific coast organization, and Kenneth C. Hogate, vice-president and general manager of the Wall Street Journal and Dow, Jones & Co. in New York, will be vice-president and general manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

WINNIPEG—More than 365 miles of new rail lines in western Canada will have been completed and turned over to the operating department of the Canadian Pacific in the period between June 15 and Sept. 16, this year, according to D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the western lines. These figures are exclusive of an additional 369 miles, which are now under construction, and of which 111 miles of steel have been laid.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.16	Sept.14
97⅛	38½	..	Abitibi	500	52⅝	52	52	51⅝
88⅜	79	6	Abitibi pf	400	84½	83⅝	83⅝	84
122	101	..	Ab & Straus	100	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120¼
223	196	..	Ab & Str cts	100	120	120	120	..
250	230	6	Adams Ex	100	553	553	553	..
104⅝	25	..	Adv-Rumely	—	27½	27½	27½	27⅝
4⅝	1½	..	Ahumada	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
217	95⅜	2	Air Reduc	200	203⅜	198⅜	200	198
48⅞	36	2⅛	Airway El	600	39⅝	39	39	39
11⅜	4	..	Ajax Rubber	300	4⅜	4	4⅛	4⅛
19⅜	4½	..	Alaska Juneau	1300	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	7⅝
56⅜	27⅜	..	Alleghany	21100	52⅝	51⅛	51⅝	51⅛
118⅝	99⅜	5½	Alleghany pf	100	115⅜	115⅛	115⅜	115
118⅜	109⅜	5½	Allegh pf rtcw	100	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..
86⅜	80⅛	5½	Allegh pf xw	200	82½	83	83½	83
85⅝	80	5½	Allegh pf rxw	100	83	83	83	..
354⅝	241	6	Allied Chem	400	332	330½	333	334
42⅜	22½	2	Amerada	200	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	29⅛
22⅜	10¼	..	Am Ag Ch	200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
73⅜	40⅜	..	Am Ag Ch pf	100	44¼	44	44	44
159	110	2⅞	Am Bk Note	100	149	146	146	149
65⅜	57	3	Am Bk N pf	1/24	60	60	60	..
60¼	46	..	Am Best s pf	100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	51
78⅜	49½	..	Am Bosch	1900	71⅜	69¾	70½	70
62	44	1.60f	Am Brake	100	58	58¼	58⅜	58½
24⅜	15⅜	..	Am Br Bov	2200	22½	21⅝	22	22½
184⅜	107⅜	2f	Am Can	5200	172⅛	168½	172⅛	164⅜
142	146½	7	*Am Can pf	100	157⅜	157⅜	157⅜	..
108½	92	6	*Am Car & F	1300	101⅜	99½	100	102⅜
88	50¼	7	Am Chain pf	600	85	83	83	..
52⅝	44⅜	2	Am Chicle	1100	74⅜	73¾	74⅜	..
55	42½	1.60f	Am Com Al	1800	47⅝	46	47⅜	46
1⅜	1⅜	..	Am Com A rts	800	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
97⅛	23⅜	2	Mm En Til	200	29	29	29	..
98⅛	52⅜	..	Am Europe	300	88½	88	88½	91
184⅜	75⅛	..	Am & FPw	36600	184⅜	172½	182	174⅜
73	67⅛	3	*Am & FP 2pf	700	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	99
42	94⅛	1	Am Mawaii	200	30½	30⅛	30½	30⅛
52⅜	30⅝	..	Am Hide pf	500	49⅜	46½	49⅜	45
54	28	2f	Am Ice	1500	49	48¾	48½	49½
69⅝	52½	2f	Am Int Corp	5000	82⅞	81⅜	82⅝	81⅜
8⅝	4½	..	Am La Fr	300	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
75	45	..	Am Lr Fr pf	10	50	50	50	50
136	102⅝	8	Am Loco	600	125	124	124	125
81⅜	59	3	Am Metals	7800	76⅝	75⅞	76	74⅜
135	113⅜	6	Am Met 6½	100	127⅜	127⅜	127⅝	..
98⅛	65	7	Am Nat G pf	230	84½	80⅜	84½	..
17⅜	3⅜	..	Am Piano	400	4⅜	4	4½	..
28⅛	18⅜	..	Am Piano pf	240	26	25	26	..
175⅜	81⅜	1f	Am Pw&Lt	900	166⅜	162	164½	162¼
102	98⅜	6	Am P & L 6	300	100⅜	99	100	..
85⅜	78	5	Am P&L pf st	100	81	81	81	..
55⅜	40⅛	1½	Am Radiat	8500	53¼	51⅝	53¼	52⅜
64⅜	21	..	Am Repub	2200	39⅜	37⅝	39⅜	36
141⅜	106½	2f	Am Roll Mill	2400	137½	135⅛	137¼	134⅝
74⅜	61	4f	Am Saf Raz	1600	66	65⅛	66	6
41⅞	30⅛	3	Am Seating	100	30½	30	30	30⅛
7	3	..	Am Ship	400	3½	3	3	..
112⅛	81⅛	8	Am Ship Bld	50	99½	98¼	98½	98⅛
137⅛	93⅛	4	Am Smelt	6300	121⅞	119¼	129½	119⅝
138	130	7	Am Smelt pf	300	135⅞	135	135⅝	..
79⅞	56	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	63½	63	63	64¼
85	65	2	Am Stores	300	69	67	69	69
94¾	71½	..	Am Sugar	600	82	80¾	81½	81
204	192½	9	Am Tel&T	5200	296	292½	295½	286½
181	136⅞	8	Am Type	200	173¾	173	173⅜	..
112	107¼	7	Am Type pf	20	111	111	111	109¼
194	67¼	1f	Am Wat W	300	183	180	183	183½
27⅜	15	..	Am Wool	100	16¾	16	16	16⅜
58⅜	36⅛	..	Am Wool pf	200	36⅞	36½	36⅞	36⅜
19⅜	14½	..	Am Writ ct	600	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15¼
40¼	22⅛	..	Am Zinc	400	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	..
111⅛	96½	..	Am Zinc pf	100	100	99⅛	99⅜	100
89⅜	62⅜	3	Anac Wire	300	84	84	84	85
140	99	7	Anaconda	27000	125	123	124½	125
71⅛	43	2.40	Anchor Cap	1600	68⅞	67½	67½	69
63¾	43⅜	3	Andes Cop	2400	56	55⅜	55½	55¼
49½	29	2	Arch Dian	3700	42½	40⅝	42⅜	39⅞
95	84⅝	7	Armo D pf	100	87½	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛
18⅜	10¼	..	Arm Ill A	1200	12	11⅜	12	12¼
10¼	5½	..	Arm Ill B	1600	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜
40⅜	19	..	Arnold Cons	300	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	27½
30	19⅝	2	Art Loom	700	20	19⅞	20	20
30⅞	26⅝	1½	Art Metals	..	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	28
68⅝	48⅝	2	Asso Apparl	500	49	49	49	49¼
70⅝	43	2f	Asso Dry G	4800	52	50¼	50⅜	50
298⅝	195	10	Atchison	2400	281¾	278⅞	279⅝	277⅞
107	88⅛	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	92	91	91	..
102⅞	55	5	Atchison pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L	200	193	192	192	193½
68⅝	32½	..	Atl G&WI	500	68⅜	67⅞	68⅜	68¼
77⅜	53½	1f	Atl Refin	6500	65½	64¼	64⅝	64⅜
140	90	4	Atlas Pwd	1600	126¼	122⅝	124⅝	125
106¼	98½	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	106	103	103	..
500	221	4	Auburn Auto	200	479	475	475	485
98⅜	51⅛	5½	Austin Nich	700	110	98	93⅝	93⅝
25½	22⅜	..	Auto Sales	900	297⅛	295	295⅜	295¼
1¼	⅝	..	Auto Sal rts	1200	¾	⅝	¾	..
24	14	..	Aviation	10900	15	14	15	14½

—B—

125	114⅛	7	Baldwin pf	10	117½	117½	117½	117
66⅝	59⅛	..	Baldwin new	2500	63⅛	60	61	61
145⅜	115⅜	6	Balt & O	10100	144⅜	143¼	144	143¼
80½	75	4	Balt & O pf	200	79½	79½	79½	78
110½	104	6½	Bamber pf	50	107	107	107	..
88½	64½	3½	Bangor & A	10500	89⅝	86½	87⅞	86¾
33⅜	25	2	Barker Bros	10	29	28½	28½	..
49⅜	33⅛	2	Barnsdall A	2400	37⅝	36⅝	37½	..
32⅞	20	..	Beacon Oil	1800	31	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
115	93¼	.8	Beatrice	400	111⅜	111	111	110
101	73	3	Beechnut	3000	92	90	92	90
84⅞	80½	4.14	Belg NR pf	200	80¾	80½	80¾	80¾
104⅜	78	2	Bendix	2000	88⅜	87⅛	87⅜	87⅝
87⅝	75⅜	3	Bendix Co	100	102	102	102	102⅜
140⅜	57⅜	4	Beth Steel	7000	128⅞	126⅜	128⅝	127⅜
125½	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	100	125½	125	125	125
61⅞	42¼	..	Bloom'dale	1100	53⅜	52	52⅜	51⅞
136⅜	110¼	3f	Bohn Alum	200	118	117⅝	118	1118
89½	78⅛	4	Bon Ami A	100	80	80	80	..
86⅜	76	4	*Borg-Warner	1000	82½	76	79	78
100½	83¼	3	Borden	1700	90½	90	90	90½
63¼	30¼	..	Briggs	2800	33	32½	33	32¾
43½	25¼	..	Briggs & Str	300	36	36	36	36
73⅝	31⅜	3	Brockway	800	39	38⅛	38⅞	38½
81⅞	57¼	4	Bkyn Man T	3600	66⅜	65¾	65¼	64½
92⅝	79	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	90	90	90	..
28½	17⅜	..	Bkyn Un G	100	232	232	232	236
65	57	..	Bkyn Quns pf	100	57	57	57	60
51½	38¼	2½	Brown Shoe	1000	50¼	49	49¼	..
55¼	35½	3	Bruns Balke	400	42	40½	40⅞	42
42⅜	25⅛	1	Bucyrus	500	33	32	33	31⅝
50	38⅛	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	40⅝	40	40	40½
54⅝	42	1.60	Bullard	200	44¼	44	44⅛	43⅞
76	48½	2f	Burroughs	7300	75⅝	74⅛	75¼	74
110½	102¼	7	Bush T deb	60	105¾	105	105	1 05
118½	108	7	Bush Blg pf	20	111	111	111	108¼
91	37⅝	..	Butte Cop	1300	41¾	41¼	41¼	41¾
41	28	..	Butterick	600	36	35	36	..
132⅞	120¼	..	Byers	100	136	134½	136	135
37⅜	31⅛	2	By-Prod C	500	34	33⅝	34	34

—C—

84⅞	72¼	4	Calif Pack	200	81⅜	80⅝	80⅝	..
4	1½	..	Callahan	100	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
136¾	123	10	Calu & Ariz	100	129	129	129	..
61⅞	36⅜	4	Calu & Hecla	2100	45	44¼	45	44
98⅜	78	5	Canada Dry	1000	87¼	86⅝	87¼	88
265⅛	218	8	Can Pac	300	225	223¼	228	225⅝
48⅜	35	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	44⅝	44	44½	44
467	308	6	CaseThresh	1300	467	450	450	450
79⅜	52	3	Celotex	100	61½	61¼	61½	62¼
48¾	30	2	Cen Aguirre	100	33	33	33	..
39⅜	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	4500	58⅜	57½	57¼	57¼
120	85⅝	6	Cerro de P	1100	98	96⅞	97	97½
49½	29	2	Arch Diam	3700	42½	40⅝	42⅜	39⅞
95	84⅝	7	Armo D pf	100	87½	87⅛	87⅝	87⅛
18⅜	10¼	..	Arm Ill A	1200	12	11⅜	12	12¼
10¼	5½	..	Arm Ill B	1600	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅜
40⅜	19	..	Arnold Cons	300	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	27½
30	19⅝	2	Art Loom	700	20	19⅞	20	20
30⅞	26⅝	1½	Art Metals	..	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	28
68⅝	48⅝	2	Asso Apparl	500	49	49	49	49¼
70⅝	43	2f	Asso Dry G	4800	52	50¼	50⅜	50
298⅝	195	10	Atchison	2400	281¾	278⅞	279⅝	277⅞
107	88⅛	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	92	91	91	..
102⅞	55	5	Atchison pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103
209½	169	10	Atl Coast L	200	193	192	192	193½
68⅝	32½	..	Atl G&WI	500	68⅜	67⅞	68⅜	68¼
77⅜	53½	1f	Atl Refin	6500	65½	64¼	64⅝	64⅜
140	90	4	Atlas Pwd	1600	126¼	122⅝	124⅝	125
106¼	98½	6	Atlas Pwd pf	20	106	103	103	..
500	221	4	Auburn Auto	200	479	475	475	485
98⅜	51⅛	5½	Austin Nich	700	110	98	93⅝	93⅝
25½	22⅜	..	Auto Sales	900	297⅛	295	295⅜	295¼
1¼	⅝	..	Auto Sal rts	1200	¾	⅝	¾	..
24	14	..	Aviation	10900	15	14	15	14½

—D—

69⅛	42⅞	..	Davison	1900	54¼	53	53⅜	53⅜
46⅞	33⅛	2.80	Debenham	100	36	36	36	35⅞
226	182	0	Del & Hud	1100	222⅜	220	221⅜	217⅛
169⅜	120¼	6f	DelLac&W	500	162¼	159¼	150¼	160¼
77⅜	55¼	..	Denv RG pf	200	67½	67½	67½	66⅞
385	225	8	Det Edison	300	339½	229¼	229½	..
64⅞	43½	2f	Devoe & RA	200	45¼	45	46¼	..
164	128⅛	8	Diamond M	100	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129
11⅛	8⅜	1	Dome Mines	600	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜
54⅛	38½	3	Dom Stores	300	44½	43¾	43½	43⅞
231	153⅜	4	Dupont	9600	214⅜	210	214⅜	210
119⅜	112	6	Dupont deb	100	116	116	116	115⅜

1929 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.16	Sept.14
11½	4	..	Durham Hos	1000	2⅞	2	2⅝	..

—E—

227⅝	168	5f	East Kodak	600	203	201¼	201¼	203⅞
128	122⅜	6	East Kod pf	100	123½	123¼	123⅜	123⅜
7	5	..	East Kod rts	5900	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
76⅜	56	3	Eaton Axle	7300	61½	58	59⅜	58⅜
174	126⅝	4f	Elec Auto Lt	1100	151	150	150⅝	150½
18⅜	9⅛	..	Elec Boat	400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	11
84½	42⅝	1	Elec P&L	7300	82½	78⅛	82½	76⅝
109½	103	7	Elec P&L pf	100	108	108	108	..
92⅞	77	5	Elec Sto Bat	14900	86⅜	84⅜	86¼	84⅜
13	2⅞	..	Elk Horn pf	50	8	8	8	..
75¾	47	1f	Eng P S	500	70⅞	69¼	69¼	70½
122⅜	90	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜	..
108⅜	92¼	5½	EPS5½pfww	500	106	102	102	103
41	31⅛	2	Equit Big	200	39⅜	39¼	39⅜	40
93½	64	..	Erie	5500	89⅜	87½	88⅜	88⅜
66⅝	57	..	Erie 1 pf	100	61⅞	61¼	61⅜	61⅛
63⅞	56	..	Erie 2pf	100	59	59	59	60⅛

—F—

54⅞	40⅝	3	Fairb Morse	200	49⅜	49½	49½	49⅞
72⅝	58	2½	Fashion Pk	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
72⅜	15⅛	.80	Fed Motor T	10	13½	13¼	13⅜	..
56⅛	54⅜	..	Fed Water Sv	2200	55	55	55⅛	56
123	96½	2	Fidelity Ins	500	112¼	112	112¼	111
83½	62	1½	*First Nat St	300	85⅛	84⅝	85	88
1⅜	1⅜	..	First N St rts	1000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
29⅛	15¼	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	8⅜	8	8	8
39⅛	35⅝	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	10	41½	41¼	42¼	42½
82½	33	..	Fisk Ipf cv	50	42⅜	43⅛	43⅜	..
109⅝	65¼	3f	Fleischmann	100	106	106	106	106
54	46	..	Florsheim S	100	50½	50½	506	..
82¾	57⅛	2f	Follansbee B	1200	75¼	73¼	75⅛	73
73	61½	..	Fost & Wh	2200	69½	68	68	69
175	165	..	Fost & W pf	100	170	170	170	..
101	80¾	4	Fox A	3900	95⅞	94½	95¾	94
54⅞	37⅜	4	Freeport Tx	600	46½	45	46¼	46½

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33⅞	14	..	abriel A	600	15	15	15	14
83½	75	..	Gamewell	1100	77	77	77	77
25	10	..	Gardner M	1100	10¼	10	10	10¼
115⅝	81	4f	Gen Am Tk	1100	115⅝	113½	113⅞	112⅜
94⅜	61	..	Gen Asphalt	600	87½	86¼	86⅝	86
140	130	8	Gen Bak pf	10	131¼	131½	131¼	..
69⅜	55½	2	Gen Bronze	300	56¼	55½	55½	56
61	41	..	Gen Cable	500	56⅞	55	56⅝	56¼
120½	81	4	Gen Cable A	200	113½	111⅜	113⅝	112⅜
403	219	4f	Gen Elec	8000	379½	368½	379½	370⅝
113⅜	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
81⅜	62⅜	3	Gen Foods	2400	70¼	69	70½	69
109	70	1½f	Gen G&E A	8000	106¼	103¼	106½	104
114⅛	102	.7	Gen G&E 7%	70	106	106	106	36
109¾	107½	6	Gen Mot 6pf	100	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
91⅜	66⅛	3	Gen Motors	58400	76⅝	73⅞	76⅝	73⅞
126½	122½	7	Gen Mot 7%	200	125¼	125	125	..
52	43¼	4	Gen O Ad A	100	46	46	46	..
41	27⅞	2	Gen O Ad ct	600	30	29½	30	30½
58	57	1b	Gen Pub S	300	78¾	78	78¾	..
126¼	93⅛	3	Gen Ry Sig	2400	121⅜	119⅞	121¾	120
88⅛	83½	3f	Gen Refrac	900	84	83½	83½	84¾
142⅞	101	5	Gillette	4500	133⅞	130⅜	132	131
48½	29¼	..	Gimbel Br	900	37⅜	35½	35⅝	37⅜
90	76⅛	7	Gimbel pf	100	83	83	83	..
64⅜	36⅞	1½	Glidden	900	60⅜	59½	60¼	59⅜
66	28⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	32⅜	31	32⅝	31⅛
52	35¼	2½	Gold Dust	4100	64⅜	61¼	63⅜	63⅛
105⅞	70⅜	3	Goodrich	2200	72½	71⅞	71⅞	72⅜
151½	103	5	Goodyear	2300	111⅞	110	110¾	111
104⅞	99½	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	100⅞	100¼	100⅞	100¾
14	7	..	Gould Cp A	200	7⅝	7¼	7¼	..
24	22	..	Graham-P	2900	23⅜	22	23¾	22
107¾	62¾	7	Granby	23300	90⅝	85½	89	87½
32⅞	20⅛	..	Grand Union	800	26½	25	26	25⅛
54⅜	41	3	Grand Un pf	500	46¼	44½	46¼	46¼
63⅜	43⅜	3	Granite City	200	56¼	56	56½	56⅜
114⅝	114½	1	Grant (WT)	200	132⅜	132	132⅜	132⅝
128¼	101	5	Grt Nor pf	700	122½	121⅛	121½	122
39½	25¼	.25	Grt Nor Ore	1100	30½	30	30¼	30¼
122¾	100	5	Grt Nor pf ct	200	116⅞	116½	116½	115⅝
44	32⅜	2.80	Grt W Sug	2200	38⅛	36⅝	37⅜	36½
70	55⅝	2	Grigsby Grun	14900	70	66⅝	67⅜	69⅜
44⅛	27½	1	Guan Sug	100	3	3	3	2½

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STEEL OUTPUT CONTINUES TO SHOW DECLINE

Production Down to 86 P. C. —Prices Steady—Rail and Auto Buying Improves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Steel production is still declining, orders are slightly better for some of the major consuming lines, and prices are steady. This sums up briefly the steel situation. Production is dropping in a very orderly and gradual manner, losing perhaps 1½ per cent a week. The general average for the industry is 86 per cent of capacity compared with 78 per cent a year ago.

The improved purchasing is coming from the railroads, automobile makers, and farm machinery manufacturers. Yet there is not so much incentive to purchase now as there was at other times this year.

In the first place no rises in prices are likely for the fourth quarter, several makers already having announced unchanged prices for that period. Secondly, the mills are working over the backlogs of orders from their books and can therefore make prompter deliveries. Consumers therefore do not feel that they need order now for future delivery so as to be assured of shipments when wanted.

Auto Sales Increase

Another yardstick for measuring the automobile industry has been used last week. It is learned that retail sales of automobiles up to Aug. 1 were 38 per cent higher than for the like period of the preceding year. Sales during July were 35 per cent better than for the corresponding month of last year. These figures are the ultimate barometer of the automotive industry and present a pleasing picture.

By the end of the week inquiries for steel rails approached 100,000 tons, which marks the beginning of the buying movement for 1930 delivery. The Chesapeake & Ohio has not yet placed the 53,000 tons inquired for. The failure of the inquiry was that the bulk of the tonnage called for 130-pound rails, a size not known a few years ago. Thus though the mileages of new tracks are not increasing year by year, the tonnage of steel used per mile is growing fast. Ten years ago a 100-pound rail was regarded as freakishly large.

Freight cars are in better demand, with inquiries coming out in lots of 1000 units, instead of by the hundreds as during the last several weeks. Track fastenings amounting to about 13,000 tons will be needed by the Chesapeake & Ohio to go with their rails inquired for.

Good Structural Orders

There are 10 new inquiries for 1000 tons or more each of fabricated structural steel, aggregating more than the usual weekly tonnage because of large individual inquiries. Thus about 40,000 tons will be needed for the Empire State building, and 12,000 tons is called for to go into the addition to the Tribune Tower building at Chicago. Awards week before last came to 45,000 tons, which is the average for this year to date.

Business in concrete reinforcing bars is better, with awards week before last of 6500 tons, including large lots for a wharf at Oakland, Calif., and a warehouse for a steel maker at Jersey City.

Among the finished steel commodities, steel plates continue the briskest. About 20,000 tons are needed for oil storage tanks now under inquiry. Locomotive builders are increasing their operations and consuming more plates. Shipbuilding is more thriving and oil and gas line extensions continue as live projects.

The decline of 430,000 tons in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation was surprisingly large, though this was not interpreted especially bearishly in view of the record production and shipments during August. Moreover the month is normally a dull one for the placing of new business. Orders on the books of the leading maker are the lowest since August of last year.

The pig iron situation is regarded as stronger, following some rather low-priced sales made in the Alabama and eastern Pennsylvania districts recently. On the Alabama makers has fallen the onus for the weak price situation because of their sales and shipments far afield from home.

Non-Ferrous Markets

Late last week, however, it was reported that Alabama prices had definitely strengthened. One maker has advanced prices 50c a ton; another by $1 a ton, while others are either out of the market or unwilling to make concessions below $14, furnace, for far away shipment.

Business in iron has been moderately brisk. Cleveland sales still lead at 20,000 tons a week with the average sales in other centers about 10,000 tons weekly. It is estimated that 65 per cent of the iron users in the Chicago district have covered their needs for the fourth quarter of the year, but the coverages in the East are undoubtedly lighter.

The interesting development in the copper market was the failure of producers to follow the leader in jacking up quotations to 18¼c a pound. Instead, the leader finally followed the followers, so to speak, and came back to 18c a pound. It was one of the few false starts toward a copper price rise in several years. Meanwhile certain producers of brass ingots, copper wire, scrap, etc., who had raised prices ¼c a pound, returned to their old prices.

Copper statistics for August would indicate stable conditions in the industry for some time to come. Total stocks of copper increased nearly 9000 tons. Refined stocks were 104,000 tons, the largest since July, 1927, though in view of present record-breaking consumption these stocks are not considered large.

A rather steady though moderate demand for lead existed, with prices firm at the levels made the previous week of 6.70c, East St. Louis, and 6.90c, New York. Zinc is very quiet at 6.80c a pound. The tin markets of the world have been the dullest so far this year. Spot Straits tin sells around 45¾c a pound, with the American price lower than the general world average.

KIDDER PEABODY TRUST CO.

Announcement is made today that the name of the Peabody Trust Company of Boston has been changed to the Kidder Peabody Trust Company. The Peabody Trust Company of Boston enjoyed a steady growth from the day of its opening on Nov. 14, 1927. It is felt that the new name will be more descriptive of the position which it has already achieved in the Kidder, Peabdy organization. The address of the Trust Company remains unchanged at 14 Milk Street.

HIDE FUTURES MARKET

NEW YORK—Hide futures on the New York Hide Exchange closed the week moderately lower than a week before. The trend throughout most of the week was downward, although the movement was not substantial. The week was a quiet one, with trading in slightly lower volume, the total for the week being 2,680,000 pounds.

INDIAN MOTOCYCLE COMPANY

Indian Motocycle Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1929 net loss from operations and in after charges, of $414,931, and net loss for the period after adding $36,750 from gain on sale of securities of $378,201.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abraham & Straus 5½s '43	109½	109⅜
Abitibi 5s	82¾	82½
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	108½	108½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99½	99½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	109½	109½
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am I G Ch 5½s '49	116½	115½
Am Inter 5½s '49	97½	97½
Am Chain deb 6s '32	90	90
Am Ice 5s	82	82
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	100½	100
Am Smelting 5s '47	102½	102½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102½	102½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102½	102½
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	99¾	99¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	101½	101¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	85⅝	85⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	90¾
Atch T&SF 4½s cv '48	157½	155½
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	99	99
Armour & Co 5½s '43	86	85⅞
Armour & Co 5½s '47	86	86
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	87⅝	87⅝
Atch T&SF cv 4s '55	90¾	90¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85	85
All Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	88½	88½
All Coast Line uni 4½s '64	94¼	94¼
All Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72	72½
All Refining deb 5s '37	99¾	99¾
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	81	81
B&O 5s ct Swn div	97	96⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅜	101
B&O 5s series D	100¾	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	100	99⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103¾	103
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	100	100
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100	100
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104⅝	104⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104½	104½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	57	57
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '24	102½	102½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '45	102⅝	102⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	91	90
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	100¾	100¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	87⅞	87
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99	99
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	72	72
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99¾	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92¼	92⅛
Can North of 7s '40	110¾	110⅝
Can Pacific Ry 5s ct July '44	101¼	101
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96	96⅛
Can Pacific Ry 5s ct July '44	101¼	101¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107	106⅞
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	102½	102½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	88⅞	88⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100	100
Cen Steel 8s '41	121½	121½
Cen Ri NJ gen 5s '87	107⅝	107⅝
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	74	74
Ches & O cv 4½s '20	98¼	98¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	94¾	94¾
Ches & O Ri 4½s '95	92½	92½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	65¼	65¼
Chi & E Ill div 4½s '49	83	83
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	88¾	88¾
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	96	96
Chi Gt Dest 4s '59	65	65
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	80⅝	80⅝
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	99¾	99¾
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	78¾	78¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108	108
Chi & Nw 5s '30	101	100⅝
Chi R&P rfg 4s '34	92¾	92¾
Chi R&P 4½s A	88¼	88¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	85½	85
Chile Copper 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58	87⅞	87⅞
Clev Cl C&StL rfg 5s D '63	100¾	100¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	101	101
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Agr	97¼	97¼
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	44⅛	44⅛
Comm Inv Tr 5½s '49	104	103⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	65	65
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98¾	98¾
Cuba ane Sug deb 7s '30	57	57
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Del & Hudson 7s '3	100½	100½
Den & R G l Wn 5s '55	90	90
Den Gas G Elec 5s '51 sta	98	98
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¾	100¾
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102	102
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	97½	97½
Duke-P Power 6s '66	102⅝	102⅝
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97	97
Edith Rack Mc Er 6s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Erie 1st con 4s '96	101	101
Erie 5s '67	92	92
Erie gen 4s '96	75	74¾
Erie gen lien	92¼	92
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	75½	75½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	89	89
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	68¼	68¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	93¼	93¼
Gen Pub Ser 5½s '53	95½	95½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	109½	109½
Gen Pet 5s '40	102	101½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	110	110
Goodyear 5s '57	107¼	107
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	90¼	90¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	93⅝	93⅝
Great Northern 5s '73 C	101	101
Great Northern 5½s '52	106	106
Great Northern 7s '36	109½	109½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	71¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	72¼	72¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	91	91
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 7½s	88½	88½
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	102¼	102¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	101	101
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	90¼	90¼
Ind Limestone 5s '52	75	75
Ind Steel 5s '52	102½	102½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	104½	104½
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	94	93¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64	64
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64½	63¾
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	89½	89½
Int Ag col 5s '32 (ext '42)	92½	92½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99¾	99¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s 8'52	88⅞	87⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	87½	87½
Int Ry Cen Am 6½s '47	92¾	92¾
Int T&T 4½s cv '39	200	196⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98⅝	98⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86⅝	86⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102½	102½
Keith 6s 4 6	103	103
Kings Co El 4s 1st 5s	83	81
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101½	101½
L'Autaro 6s rct ww	103	103
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	98	97
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	92¾	92¾
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Loew's Inc 6s '41	102	102
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	90	106⅜
L&N 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	101	101
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	81½	81½
Manila Sol 4s '39	57	57
MetEdison rfg 6s '52	74	74
Midvale Steel con 5s '36	101¼	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99¾	99¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	97¾	97¾
Min St P & SSM 5s gtd	20	20
Min St P & SSM 6½s	95⅛	95⅛
Mo K & T pf 4s B '62	94¼	94¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	80	79¾
Mo Pac 5s G '38	104¾	104
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	94¾	94¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	72	71
Montana Power 5s D	97	96
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	97	97
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	91	91
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s '47	79⅞	79⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100	100
N Y C & H 4½s B '61	96⅜	96⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	97½	97½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s '2013	95½	95⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 4s '2013	103¼	103¼
NY Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¾	101¾
N Y Dock 4s '51	80	80
N Y Dock 5s '38	79	78¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅝	111⅝
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	71	71
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	77¾	77¾
N Y Ry inc 6s '65	133	133
N Y State Ry con 4½s '62	101½	101½
NY Tel '49	26¼	26¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	110¼	110¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	97⅝	97⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	110¼	110¼
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	106	106
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	73½	73½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	59¼	58
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	99	99
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	99⅞	99⅝
Nor Pac 5s R 2047	102⅞	102⅞
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	110¼	110¼
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	104½	102
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	73	73
Ore Short Line 5s '46	83	83
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99¾	99⅜
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	102⅜	102⅜
Otis Steel 6s '41	84½	84½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅜	101½
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100⅝	100⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	98⅝	98¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '37	101½	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	108	108
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	93½	93½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	85	85
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	99	99
Penn DixieC-C 6s '41	73	73
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	95¼	95⅛
Penn R R 5s '64	101½	101⅓
Penn R R col 7s '30	102	102
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	106⅛	106⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	98⅛	98
Port Elec Pw 6s '42	96½	96
Port Ry Lt & P 5s	98	98
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106	106
Portland Railway 5s '30	96	96⅜
Postal Tel Cable 5s '53	96¾	96⅝
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	90⅝	90⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	87¼	87¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	97⅜	97⅜
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	95¼	95¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47	94¾	94¾
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96¼	96
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102½	102½
Richfield Oil 6s cv	108	108
Rochester as 7s '46	100⅜	100⅜
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	106	106
St L I M & S rfg 4s '25	92¾	93¼
St L & S F 4s A '50	82¾	82¾
St L & S F 4½s '78	83¾	83¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	84¼	84¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	98	98
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	80	80
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	52½	52¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	56¼	56¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	72¾	72¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	67	67
Seabd Al adj 5s ct	54¼	54¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92½	92½
Shell Union 5s '47	92¼	92¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '38	92¾	92½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98¼	98⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99¾	99¾
Smith A O 6½s '32	101¾	101½
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¾	101½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	102	101⅝
So Pac 4½s '68	100½	100½
So Pac 4½s ww	86½	86
So Ry gen 4s '56	98¼	98¼
So Ry 5s M&O div '38	86	5¼
So west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101½	89
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101¾	101½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	102	102
Sug Stat Oriente 7s '42	90	90
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	72	72
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	98½	98½
Third Ave 5s '37	95	95
Third Ave adj 5s 60	54	53
Tol Trac La & P 5½s '35	39	35½
Trans Cont 6½s '40	99¼	99¼
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102	102
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	96	96
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	99	99
U S Rubber 5s '47	93	93
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100	100
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	96¼	96
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	97
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	89⅝	89½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	102	102
Va Ry 5s '62	76	76
Wabash 5½s '75	100¼	100¼
Wash Wat Pow 5s	100½	100½
Walworth 6s '45	99¾	98¾
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	84⅞	84⅞
West aP Pow 5s A '46	100¾	100½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	101
Western Maryland 4s '52	74	74
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92½	92½
Western Un 5s '51	95¼	95⅛
Western Un col 5s '38	100¼	100⅛
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Wheel & L Erie con 4s '49	84½	84½
Wheel Steel 4½s	85⅝	85⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	99¼	98¾
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	43	43
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	42¾	42¾
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101½	101½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99¼	99¼
Youngstown S&T 5s '78	100	99⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Sept16	Sept14
3½s '47-'6	97.15	97.25	97.25	97.25	97.19
1st 4¼s '47	98.30	98.30	98.30	98.30	
4th 4¼s '28	98.25	98.30	98.24	98.26	
US 3⅛s '56	100.21	100.21	100.21	100.21	98.25

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Agr Mtg Bk 6s	73¾	73¾
Antiquia 7s A '45	85¾	85¾
Antwerp 5s	91½	91½
Argentine 5½s '62	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	85	85
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 B	99¾	99¾
Australia 4½s '56	87½	87½
Australia 5s '55	86½	86½
Australia 5s '57	92	92
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	91½	91½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	97¼	97¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	90⅝	90⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '55	100	99⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅜	105⅜
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅜	114⅜
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '51	110	110
Berlin (City) 6s	90	90
Bogota (City) 8s	97½	97½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	100½	100½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	81¾	81¾
Brazil 6½s '26	99¾	99¾
Brazil 6½s '27	87½	87½
Brazil (U S) 8s '41	87⅝	87⅝
Brisbane 5s '57	105	105
Budapest (City) 6s '62	91	90
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	74½	74½
Can (Dom) 5s '31	90	90
an (Dom) 5s '52	100	99⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '42	102⅜	102¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	96⅞	96⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91¼	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Sept. 61	90¼	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90¼	90¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91¼	91
Christiania (City)	89½	89½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	101⅞	101⅞
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	78⅞	78⅞
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	97¾	97¾
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109	109
Denmark (King) 8s '42	103⅜	103⅜
Denmark 4½s '62	103⅞	103⅞
Denmark 5½s '55	85⅞	85⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¼	100
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	97	97
Dutch E I 6s (Nov) '54	101⅜	101⅜
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½
Dutch E I sw 6s '62	102½	102¼
Est R R Co 7s '64	102½	102½
Finland 5½s '58	102⅜	102⅜
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	85	85
Finnish A 6½s '54	88	88
French (Rep) 7s '49	91½	91½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	109¼	108⅝
Germ 7s '49	112½	112½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	105½	105½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	86¼	86¼
Germ Cen Agr Bk 6s Oct '60	91⅝	91⅝
Germ Cen Agr 6½s ct	79½	79¼
Greek 6s '68	79½	79½
Hamburg 6s '46	81½	81½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	92¼	92¼
Hungary Mun E½s '45	85½	85⅝
Hseder Steel 7s '46	88¾	88¾
Hseder 6s	82¾	82¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	83¾	82⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	90½	90½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	95¼	95¼
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	90¼	90¼
Lombard 7s xw	101¼	100⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	92½	92½
Medellin 6½s '54	99¾	99¾
Lombard 7½s ww	75¼	73½
Minas 6½s	98½	98½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86½	86½
Montevatin 7s '37	85⅝	85⅝
New So Wales 5s '58	106	106
Nor Hydro El 5½s '57	114½	114½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	82½	82½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101⅜	101⅜
Norway 5½s '65	93	93
Norway (King) 6s '43	99½	99½
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅝	102⅝
Norwegian 6s '52	102¼	102
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	99½	99½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	84	84
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	91	91
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	99½	99½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '54	102⅞	102⅞
Paulista Ltd 7s '42	117½	118
Peru 6s '61	100¼	100¼
Peru 6s '60	82½	82½
Poland 6s '40	82½	82½
Poland 7s '47	78	78
Poland 8s '50	84½	84½
Queensld (State) 6s '47	92	92
Queensld (State) 7s '41	109½	109½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	88	87
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	90½	90¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	92	92
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	103⅞	103⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	92¼	92¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	80	80
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	87	86½
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	90	89
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	96½	96½
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	89½	89¼
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	92	92
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	108⅝	108⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	86¼	86¼
Sax State 7s ctfs	92	92
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	92½	92½
Serbo Crot Slovs 7s	106	102⅞
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	101	101
Sweden (King) 6s '39	101¼	101
Swiss Confed 8s '40	101¾	101¾
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	108	108
Tho El Pow 6s rcts '29	102⅜	102⅜
Toho El Pow 7s '55	87⅝	87⅝
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	97	97
Tyrol 7½s '55	78	78
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102⅝	102½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	93	93
Vienna 6s '52	82½	82½
Warsaw 7s '58	83⅜	83⅜
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	70¾	70½
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	97⅜	97⅜
Westphalia El 6s '53	106½	106½
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	80⅝	80½

McNEEL ON DURATION OF THE BULL MARKET

Answering the question, "What will bring the bull market eventually to an end?" R. W. McNeel, director of McNeel's Financial Service, declares that the failure of the first large investment trust offering would probably mark the beginning of an important decline in stock prices.

While declaring that in its broadest sense the market will not come to an end for the securities of our great, forward-looking companies, he believes that if any house brings out a large investment trust issue and the public does not take it, it will indicate that temporarily the capital to buy stocks is exhausted and it would mark the beginning of an important decline in prices. This decline, he says is likely to be caused by either this temporary exhaustion of capital or by an important recession in business activity.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
1 Aeronautical war	5	5	5
2 Aero Sup B	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Airstock	52¾	52¾	52¾
5 Allied Pow & Lt	84	83¾	84
4 Alpha Port C (3)	34	32½	34
1 Alum Co Am	450	450	450
1 Al Co Am pf (6)	108	108	108
1 Aluminn Gds (1.20)	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Am Arch (3)	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Am Brit & Cont	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Am Br Bov B	18	18	18
4 Am Chain	38½	37⅝	37⅞
4 Am Clt P&L A (3)	67	66¾	66¾
13 Am C P&L B(10J)	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞
4 Am C Pw A (30A)	28⅞	28¼	28½
2 Am C P B (.30A)	45½	45¼	45¼
1 Am Cont Oilfields	⅞	⅞	⅞
12 Am Cyan B (1.60)	67¾	66¼	66¾
2 Am Dept Stores	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
13 Am Equities	31½	31¾	31¾
4 Am & F Pw war	152	148	148
1 Am Gas&El (1A)	211	210	210
15 Am Invest B	27¼	24⅝	27¼
2 Am Invest War	15	14⅞	15
110 Am Maracaibo	96	96	96
26 Am Nat Gas	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Am Pneumat	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜
10 Am Superpower	10¼	10⅛	10¼
1 Am S'power 1st pf	63½	62⅝	62⅝
1 Am S'power pf	97	97	97
2 Anchor P Fence	92	92	92
2 Am Yvette	66	66	66
1 Anglo Am Oil Cod	15	15	15
12 Anch Postn	22⅝	22¼	22½
3 Anglo Chil C Nit	37⅜	37	37⅜
1 Arcturus Rad T	40¾	40¾	40¾
40 Arkansas Nat Gas	23½	23¼	24½
40 Ark Nat Gas A	23½	23¼	23¼
5 Asso El Ind Ltd	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
43 As Gas & El	69⅝	69	69
15 As G&El deb rts	25½	25	25
1 Atl Cst Fish	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 Atl Fruit & Sug	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Atlas Pl

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jack and Jill Go Scouting

III.—The Second Law

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

IT WAS the fifth day of school and for the fifth time Jack and Jill saw that Nikolalevitch failed to salute the flag or to repeat the Pledge of Allegiance. The other fifth graders noticed the omission, also, and frowned resentfully at the Russian boy who had been assigned to their room on the first day of school. Miss Ryman, the teacher, did not seem to be aware of this unpatriotic behavior on the part of Nikolalevitch, although usually nothing that occurred in the room escaped her attention.

The flag ceremony was the first event of the morning. After it was over Miss Ryman announced that the Fifth Grade would go on a nature-study hike and picnic the following morning. In the excitement over this happy prospect, the fifth graders forgot the new pupil and his lack of respect for the flag.

Nikolalevitch Listens Eagerly

As Miss Ryman went on to tell of the interesting things they would do on the hike, the blue eyes of Nikolalevitch grew wide with eager wonder. But no one paid any attention to him, and at recess, when all of the other children were gathered in excited groups making plans for the picnic hike, the little Russian boy was left by himself in a corner of the playgrounds. That was better, however, than what usually happened at recess.

Because Nikolalevitch was unable to speak plain English and made many funny mistakes and wore queer, baggy clothes, some of the thoughtless boys teased him and called him Itchy-Vitchy instead of being kind and friendly and trying to make these first days in America happier for the stranger. Which was even worse than being left alone!

Suddenly Jill spied him kicking dejectedly at the slide with the stubby toe of his boot, and turned impulsively to Jack.

"Jack, that new boy looks dreadfully lonely and left out over there all by himself when everyone else is having such a good time planning for the picnic. Let's go over and talk to him and ask him if he'd like to go along with us."

"No sirree!" Jack protested heatedly. "You don't see me asking anybody to go with us who won't salute the flag or say the Pledge of Allegiance. If he won't be loyal to our country he needn't expect me to be friends with him."

Jill pondered for a moment. Then she said, "I wonder if it isn't just as unloyal for us to let him think Americans aren't kind and friendly as it is for him not to salute our flag."

"I never thought of that," admitted Jack.

"A Scout Is Loyal"

"I might not have, either, if our captain hadn't talked at our last troop meeting about the second law, 'A Scout is loyal.' She said that the best way to show our loyalty to our country is by living up to our Scout laws and being the best citizens we can be, because a country is judged by its people. Then she read something out of the Boy Scout Handbook about showing good will and brotherliness to new citizens."

"Why, I read that, too, but someway I never connected it with Nik," observed Jack. "Say, I guess you're right, Jill. If we let him get the wrong idea of our country we aren't living up to our second law. Let's start in right now to show him that Americans are kind and friendly."

So Jack and Jill hurried over to where Nikolalevitch was standing and asked him if he would go with them to the picnic. The boy's face glowed with happy anticipation as they made plans for him to meet them at their house, where the school bus would stop for all three of them. Then the bell rang and they went back to the schoolroom. That afternoon Jack and Jill talked the matter over with some of their schoolmates, who finally agreed to make a special effort to be friendly to Nik at the picnic.

The next morning brought perfect picnic weather, and Jack and Jill waited eagerly for Nik and the school bus which was to take them as far as the canyon where the hike was to begin. Presently the school bus came around the corner—but Nik was not yet there! Jack and Jill searched the street with frantic eyes, but there was no Russian boy in sight. The bus drew up in front of their house and the gayly chattering children hailed the twins exuberantly.

"Hurry up! Jump in!" they clamored, bouncing excitedly up and down.

"We said we'd wait for Nik, and he isn't here yet," Jack told their impatient schoolmates.

"Oh, you should worry about Itchy-Vitchy," scoffed one boy. "We can get along without him. Hurry up. Come on, or you'll miss all the fun."

Jack and Jill looked at each other a moment in hesitation. Then through their minds flashed the words, "A Scout is loyal—trustworthy—a friend to all." With lifted heads they voiced their decision.

"We said we'd wait for him," said Jill. "So we can't go on without him," said Jack.

"If he comes within 15 minutes you can take the canyon bus and get there as soon as we do," said the bus driver. "I have several more stops to make."

The bus drove on. The street seemed very quiet. Minutes passed.

"It was the only right thing to do," said Jill.

"If he had come and found us gone it would give him a terrible idea of Scouts and Americans," said Jack.

And then around the corner dashed Nik, puffing and anxious-eyed.

"My father he need help. I stay by him till he finish. I think maybe I get left. Has school wagon go by?"

"Yes, but if we run for the canyon bus we can get there in time yet," said Jack.

They raced to the corner, just caught the bus and reached the canyon in time to join the other boys and girls for the hike. True to their word, most of the children were kind and friendly to Nik, and his blue eyes sparkled with happiness.

"I think America one fine place," he exclaimed on the way home after a joyous morning in the mountains among friendly boys and girls.

"Oh, it is!" came the twins' proud response.

On the following Monday morning the Fifth Grade arose as usual for the flag ceremony. Then to the surprise of all, a foreign voice boomed out above the others in a fervent struggle to repeat the Pledge of Allegiance. And with happy hearts Jack and Jill saw Nikolalevitch salute their flag! America had won a new friend!

How to Grow a Miniature Forest

NEXT time you go for a walk in the country look out for ripe acrons, chestnuts, beechnuts, or filberts, for now is the time to make an indoor garden.

This is the way to plant the garden. At the bottom of a bowl, box, or flowerpot put a layer of pebbles. This is to form drainage. Then cover with fine earth, or better still with coconut fiber, which can be had very cheaply from the florists.

Arrange your acorns and nuts carefully, cover with fiber, and press down firmly. Put the bowl in a dark cupboard and sprinkle with warm water about twice a week. In five or six weeks' time you will see little sprouts peeping through the fiber. Then put the bowl in a sunny room, and soon you will have a tiny forest of your own. When the treelets are bigger you must plant them out of doors.

Save the pips from the next orange you eat, let them dry, and then plant them. They will grow quickly, and in time bear sweet-smelling white blossoms.

Who would not like to own a pot full of tiny palm trees? Well, all you have to do is to plant some date stones, and then be patient for a month or two.

If Mother will lend you one of her shallow flower bowls, you can soon make a pretty little garden to stand on the nursery table. Half fill the bowl with damp sand, heaping it high at one side to form a "hill," and cover with moss. Next make a "forest" with sprigs of evergreens such as yew or box. These will stick upright in the sand. A scrap of mirror arranged in the moss forms a fine "pond." With pebbles and sand you can make tiny paths winding over the hill.

The First Pigeon of the Flock

JIMMY WILSON was a little boy who was very kind to animals. It did not often happen that Jimmy got any great reward for this; in fact he only did once; usually it just made him feel happy away down deep inside when he was kind to things, but the once when something happened, too, is what this story is about.

One day Jimmy put on his cap and coat and went down to play along the sidewalk after the other children had gone to school. It was there that he found it—a poor gray-blue pigeon fluttering along the path. Jimmy crept up to it and caught it in his hands. He took it into the house.

Behind the Stove

"Look, Mother, it's a pigeon that's got a hurt wing," he said. "Please, can't I keep it? It isn't able to fly and where will it go or how will it get anything to eat? I'd like to keep it in a box beside the stove and feed it grain and breadcrumbs till it gets well."

Jimmy's mother agreed. The pigeon liked it very much and settled right down to make itself at home. Its wing had been hurt in some way, and one leg was stiff, but in a day or two it was very much better though not able to fly as yet.

Jimmy's father came home from a business trip that had kept him out of town for a few days, and glanced at the pigeon behind the stove. "It's rather an odd-looking bird," he remarked. Doesn't look exactly like the ones I've seen around here."

Then he picked up the newspaper and went into the sitting room to read the news.

"Look here!" he exclaimed in a few minutes, passing the paper over to Jimmy's mother, "I believe the boy has found something. What do you say?"

"Jimmy, has your pigeon a metal ring around one of the legs?" called his father.

"Yes, sir—yes, sirree," answered Jimmy positively. "It's got something; I seen it—no, I mean, I saw it—the first minute I picked it up. It's like those Uncle Walter puts on his prize hens—something like, but not exactly," he finished.

"It's the one, I feel sure," Jimmy heard Daddy tell his mother. "Funny thing he should get hold of it, though. A small boy never misses anything that goes on."

Then Jimmy heard them reading a piece from the newspaper. It was about a carrier pigeon race. One man had had three pigeons start, but only two had arrived at the other end. The one which was lost was a beauty, the best one of the lot, famous for its speed, sense and reliability. The owner was writing to all the newspapers asking everybody to look out for it and send it back if found. He valued it very much and feared it might have been shot or hurt in some way. He told the name and date on the metal tag around its right leg.

Jimmy's father came right over to the stove and looked at the pigeon.

"It's the one all right," he called back to Mother. "Well, Jimmy, I suppose you'll think it pays to be kind to stray creatures. There's a reward of $10 for the finder of this bird. Let's go right to my big desk and write a letter to tell the owner his pigeon is safe."

Jimmy told Father things to help him write the letter—all about where he found it and when, and how he had taken care of it and how it was nearly well again. Then he put on his cap and coat and ran out to slip the letter into the big box at the corner.

In the Papers

The next day all the papers in town said the pigeon had been found, and Jimmy Wilson was the boy who found it. "He lives at 522 High Street," said the papers, and Jimmy was very proud. Then the man wrote and thanked Jimmy, putting a nice, crackly 10-dollar bill inside the letter.

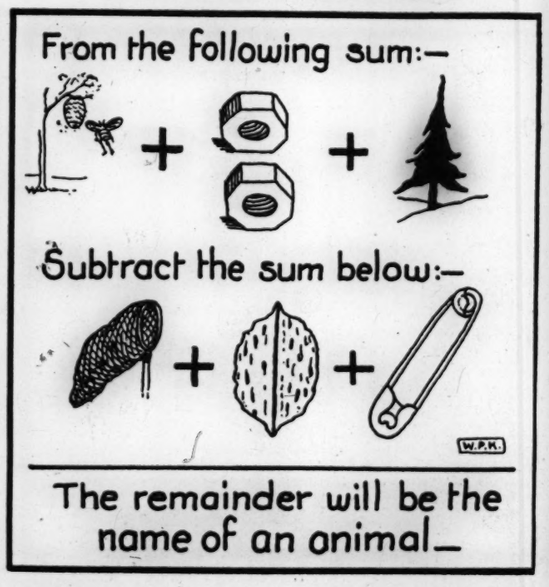
"Ten dollars is a lot of money, Jimmy," said Daddy. "What are you going to do with it all?"

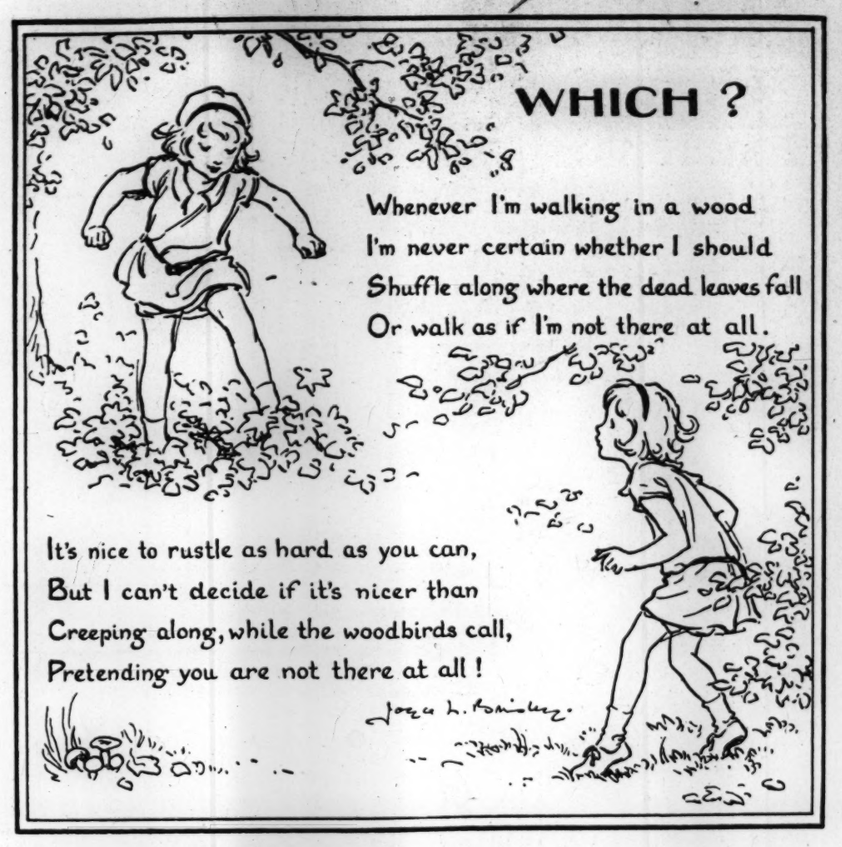
"I think," answered Jimmy, "that I'll give it to my very own mother to keep for me till I need it for something. Perhaps I could get some pigeons of my own with it—just a few. Mother says a little boy all alone needs pets to play with and needs to learn to take care of 'em. Mother, do you suppose I could just have two to begin with?"

"I think so, dear," answered Mother, with a kiss.

Jimmy is older now and he has a great flock of lovely birds, but it all came about through kindness to that first pigeon he found.

A Puzzling Subtraction




WHICH ?
Whenever I'm walking in a wood
I'm never certain whether I should
Shuffle along where the dead leaves fall
Or walk as if I'm not there at all.
It's nice to rustle as hard as you can,
But I can't decide if it's nicer than
Creeping along, while the woodbirds call,
Pretending you are not there at all!

Belinda Learns How to Practice

"ONE, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight."

Belinda counted slowly and wearily, as she climbed the scale with her small stubby fingers. When you reached the top of the octave, all there was to do, was to go down again, stretching her thumb under her hand to make the fingers last. Oh, practicing was such a tiresome thing!

"Eight, seven, six, five—" down the keys she began once more; when a welcome voice interrupted the practicing.

"You don't seem to be getting much joy out of your scales, young lady."

It was Uncle Will, who stopped for a moment on his way out to look in on his young niece.

"It's so tiresome," sighed Belinda. "Come along with me, and I'll give you a new kind of a music lesson," said her uncle.

Belinda looked up at the clock. She really was a conscientious little girl.

"But I have to practice for 10 minutes longer," said she.

"Very well. Go ahead and I'll wait." With these words Uncle Will settled himself behind a book, and appeared to be reading. In reality he was watching Belinda carefully and listening to her laborious practicing.

It was a long 10 minutes; but at last the time and the practice came to an end, and Belinda jumped off the piano bench and flew to her uncle.

"Where are we going?" asked she.

"Out for a walk. Hurry up and get your hat and coat on."

Very soon, a happy little girl in a hat and coat both as red as a holly berry, was skipping along the street, trying to keep up with her uncle's long strides.

"How old are you now, Belinda?"

"Seven."

"Old enough to understand a good many different things, aren't you?"

"Yes, yes, lots of things."

"Well, now, let's look all around and see what we can see."

Gay Shop Windows

It was a busy city street where they were walking, with all sorts of things happening on every side. Here was a flower shop; next came a laundry; next a picture shop; then the Girl Scout headquarters; then a school. Before you could look in at one window thoroughly, your attention was attracted by something interesting in the one beyond.

"What do you see?" asked Uncle Will.

"Just what we see always when we come out to walk," laughed Belinda.

"Well, what?" persisted her uncle.

"Oh, houses and trolley cars, and automobiles."

"Nothing else?"

"Oh yes, lots of other things. But where are we going?"

"We're going to learn how to practice scales."

Belinda pulled his hand backward. "No, no, I've finished practicing for the day, Uncle Will. I thought we were going to have a nice time," she added in a disappointed tone.

"We are, if you don't pull me right back into the house," said her uncle. "Keep right along with me, and you won't be sorry you came."

A little dubiously Belinda stopped pulling on his hand, and walked along demurely.

"Where are we going, Uncle Will?" she asked again.

For answer he turned into a shop doorway, ushering Belinda in ahead of his tall figure.

When she was really inside and looking around, the little girl gave a squeal of joy. She loved plants and flowers; and this was one of the most beautiful florist's shops she had ever seen.

There were wonderful ferns and green growing things, and pots of flowers, some in bud, and some in full bloom. And all about were great vases and bowls of beautiful cut flowers, casting their lovely fragrance on the air.

But Uncle Will did not even stop to look at one of these.

Visiting the Greenhouse

"I'm taking my niece into the greenhouse to show her around," he explained to the man who stepped from behind some palms, and who seemed to know him very well.

The man smiled at the small figure in the red coat, as Belinda followed her uncle into the workshop of the flowers.

Here the little girl jumped up and down and clapped her hands with delight. It was such a wonderful place! Rows and rows and rows of darling little pots with tiny seedling ferns growing in them. Bulbs just sprouting; cuttings from other plants; little rose bushes, just taking root, and the whole air sweet with warmth and sunlight, and the fragrance of growing things.

In another part of the greenhouse two men were potting some small plants, and taking her by the hand again, her uncle led Belinda over to them.

She watched with absorbed attention, as she saw the men place the tiny roots in the warm brown soil and cover them over.

"They're practicing their scales well, aren't they, Belinda?" said Uncle Will.

The little girl looked at him wonderingly. "Scales!" she exclaimed.

"Come out and we'll take another walk while I tell you a story," said her uncle, and though reluctant to leave the hothouse with all its wonders, Belinda followed him out through the shop and into the street again.

"Did you notice the way those men planted the seeds and roots in those pots?" asked he.

"Yes," answered Belinda.

"They didn't leave the growing things on top of the soil, and they didn't leave them lying on the ground with no soil around them, did they? They planted them firmly and surely in the place where they are to grow. And what do you think will happen to them before long?"

"They'll come up and grow '-to flowers," answered Belinda, without a moment's hesitation.

"Well, practicing scales and other exercises on the piano is simply planting the seeds and the roots of the flowers of music. When you take pains to hold your hands and fingers correctly, and play evenly and smoothly, you are placing the roots of music so deeply and so surely that before long you will be able to play real music well, and give as much pleasure to others as the flowers do to you."

"And Belinda," added Uncle Will, "let me tell you this. From the way you stuck to your practicing this morning, when I asked you to come to walk, I can see that you are going to be a good music gardener."

A Miniature Lighthouse

FAITHFUL lighthouses, with their beams a-flashing, 1-2-3 as a warning to the mariner, are always a favorite subject, and you must have read lots of stories about them, but this is a different lighthouse story—a story about a miniature lighthouse, only 10 feet tall.

This miniature lighthouse is to be found in the Winchester Lakes, at Winchester, Mass., and was built by a father for his children. Behind their house there was a point of land, a small peninsula, extending out into the lake. On this point or peninsula the father built many things for his children to play with. There were swings, sandpits, houses in the trees, a little log cabin and lots of the amusements you might expect to find in your own public playground.

The children had read about lighthouses and how they protected ships from such dangerous points of land as they thought their own point was. You see, it pushed out very unexpectedly into the lake and anyone out canoeing at night and not knowing it was there would have difficulty in avoiding it. So they pleaded with their daddy to build a little lighthouse on the end of the point.

He consented and this miniature lighthouse was built. It was carefully designed to be an exact copy of a real lighthouse, having a light that flashed 1-2-3, and a cement base, a cupola and a railing around the top.

The children were just so delighted to think that they, too, even though they were far away from the main ocean and any real lighthouses, could look out upon the lake at night and see the flash of a lighthouse, their own lighthouse, warning the canoeists of their dangerous peninsula.

In the cupola you will see little holes which were made for birds to build their nests in and to keep them from the cold winds of the lake in winter.

"Have You Ever Been Nudged by a Goldfish?"

A True Story

"Daddy!" called Rosemary excitedly from the nursery. "Guy has fed out of Nannie's hand!"

"No! Really!" cried Daddy, hurrying in, hardly crediting what he had heard. For, after all, Guy is a goldfish and for a goldfish to feed out of a nurse's hand—well!

Guy at that moment was showing off by looping the loop in a corner of his glass tank.

"Well," said Daddy watching him, "when I see Guy allow himself to be hand fed, I'll buy you that veil tail goldfish you've been asking for."

"Oh, Nanne! Did you hear that?" Rosemary was bubbling with excitement.

And now that promise has to be made good, for since then Guy has several times taken food from between Daddy's own fingers and given him the softest of nudges with a gelatiny mouth in doing so.

Guy has three companions, Primrose, Fanny and Peter. It is hoped in time they will all be as tame and fearless as Guy.

The Alarm-Clock Speaks

"I'm a little thing to look at,
But a mighty voice have I!
And if you wait a little
You shall hear it by and by:
Not in the silent night-time
But exactly at the right time,
In the early hours of morning
I will shout aloud my warning,
Crying, 'Night is far away:
Up, up! and greet today!'

"And when you hear me, heed me,
Or I call to you in vain:
And never must you blame me
If you lose your proper train!
For whatsoe'er befall you
I can't do more than call you,
When I shout aloud my warning
In the early hours of morning,
Crying: 'Night is far away,
Up, up! and greet today!'"

FLORENCE MANN.

Better Than Doing As We Please

"I'll be glad when I grow up. Then I'll not have to do things I don't want to do. I can do as I please," said Junior to himself, as he started on the errand for Mother, casting a longing look at the boys on the playground.

Presently he reached Father's store and while he was resting there several of Father's friends came in with the most interesting fishing tackle that Junior had ever seen.

"Come on," they urged Father, "take a day off and join us in our sport."

Junior couldn't see why Father should hesitate. He was grown up. Surely he could do as he pleased. There was no question that Father would have liked nothing better than to join his friends in their sport. Junior could easily tell that from the look on his face. Then why didn't he, since he was grown up and could do as he pleased?

"Sorry, boys, but I can't go along, much as I'd like to. You see, I have a wife and a boy to look out for and I have to stick close to business," said Father.

All the way home Junior thought of Father's answer. What a fine Father he was to think of Mother and Junior before thinking of himself! He was grown up and could do as he wanted. But he didn't. He did as he ought. And that was the reason they had a nice home, and could help other people who hadn't.

By the time Junior had reached home he still wanted to grow up, but not in order that he might do as he pleased. He wanted to grow up big, like Father, to do the things that he ought to do. And he decided that the best way to do this was to begin being a boy who was pleased to do what he ought to do.

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The Mail Bag

San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Editor:

The inclosure is a little newspaper prepared by two small boys seven and eight years old during their vacation last summer. Five weeks before school was out they went camping with thier mother and father and little brother; and to make up for the work they would miss in school, each week they made a little "newspaper" for their teachers. The subject matter is entirely theirs. I gave them a little help with their verse forms.

They asked me to type it for them to send to their little Mail Bag friends whose letters we all enjoy so much. M. L.

[The Editor thinks that "little Mail Bag friends" will enjoy reading about some of the things Dan and Frank described in their newspaper, "Our Big Basin News."]

"Our Big Basin News"

The Blue Jay

Oh, Mr. Jay Bird, you're so handsome
In your coat of royal blue;
Though you're such a saucy fellow,
I really can't help liking you.

The blue jays wake us up in the morning with their noisy chatter. When Mamma is cooking, they perch on low branches and watch. One stole a piece of bacon right out of the frying pan. He dropped it when it burned him, but he came back for it.

The Deer

Every evening we hear the man call the deer down. He has a great, great big megaphone. He has a deep sweet voice. "Come, Babe! Come, Babe! C O M E, Babe!" he calls. The deer come slipping down the mountainside through the underbrush like gray shadows. Their food is cracked barley. The man who calls them is a forest ranger. His name is Fred Canham. Sometimes he lets us feed the deer. Big Basin is a State Game Preserve. That is why the wild deer are not afraid. No guns or dogs are allowed.

There are two deer that often come right into our camp. We feed them bread. Their noses feel very soft and warm in our hands. Mamma put a piece of bread between her lips and they came right up to her and ate it. They looked as if they were kissing her. They have long ears and wee little tails and nice big brown eyes. We love the deer very much.

The Creek

Opal Creek runs close by our camp. It is called Opal Creek because the blue and green shadows look like opals.

We wade in the creek where it makes a pool close to the Fallen Monarch. The Fallen Monarch is a great redwood that was uprooted more than a century ago. An oak tree, three young redwoods, a Douglas fir and many ferns and huckleberry bushes grow out of its upturned roots. The largest of these young redwoods is 40 inches in diameter and is more than 100 years old. Frank waded in the deepest part of the pool. It came up to his waist. We built a play swimming tank on the sandy bank and filled it with water.

We played there all day yesterday and had lots of fun.

The Movies

There is a motion picture company in Big Basin now. They are shooting scenes for "Noah's Ark." Last night they tried to get pictures of the deer.

Frank's Happy Hour

Early one morning Mamma found Frank sitting on a log, as still as a mouse.

"Listen, Mamma," he said. "I am having my happy hour with the birds."

A hermit thrush was singing far up the mountain side.

Tokyo-fuka, Japan

Dear Editor:

I go to Professor Furkugawa's school, and I should like to hear from an American boy.

I expect you would like to see Mt. Fuji in Japan. It is beautiful. I should like to see your orange blossom very much; it must be very pretty. We have a great many flowers here which I expect you have never seen. The cherry blossom is our national flower. Have you any cherry in America?

What I want to know is about your musical instruments. Have you any violins or harmonicas? Now I think I must say good-by, hoping someone will write soon. Your loving little Japanese boy, Isusumu M.

[Yes, we have cherry trees in America, too, Isusumu, but they are not quite like yours. In Washington, our capital city, we have quite a number of your Japanese cherry trees, and their blossom is a beautiful sight in the springtime.

Howden, E. Yorks, England

Dear Editor:

I am 6 years old and I would like to correspond with any little girl in foreign lands. I have a sister called Mary, and we both ride ponies every day, and we have two foxhound puppies. They are called Peevish and Pensive.

Mary and I have a baby garden each. First we got a baking tin, then we got some stones and put them at the bottom and then we got some rough earth, and after that some leaf mold. We put a tin lid in the middle for a pond, and we put some stones around for a path, and then we planted some seeds and a few shrubs for trees, and the grass has grown about one inch high.

With lots of love and kisses to all Mail Bag readers and to the editor.

Helen S.

[Thank you for telling us about your "baby garden," Helen, and for the "kisses."—Ed.]

Howden, E. Yorks, England

Dear Editor:

I like "Anne's Questions," "Jack and Jill Go Scouting," "James, the Little Cat," "The Flower Woman," and the Mail Bag, and One Minute Biographies, and In Lighter Vein, and the Sundial. I have an old Welsh pony called Joey. Helen, my sister, has a little pony, too. My Daddy thinks he is from Exmoor. He is a roan and his name is Rodney.

I would like to hear from any girls my age (especially from Scotland as we are perhaps going there next summer) or I would like to hear from Switzerland. Lots of love to all Mail Bag readers, and to the Editor.

I am 8 years old. Mary S.

[We are glad you like so many things in the Monitor, Mary.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Maxine R. (9), Fennville, Mich.
Betty Jane S. (10), Mound City, Mo.
Elaine B. (10), Prunerville, Ore.
Betty Jane P. (10), Davenport, Ia.
Ruby J. (11), Los Angeles, Calif.
J. B. H. (11)—from boys in Australia.

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

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FARM LIVING VARIES WIDELY, SURVEY SHOWS

Low Standards Prevail in 40 Per Cent of Farmers' Homes

Farm problems that affect city dwellers as well as farmers are interestingly set forth in six interpretative articles on modern rural conditions written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by the secretary of the American Country Life Association and editor of Rural America. This is the third of the series.

By BENSON Y. LANDIS

The pioneer of our agricultural economists, Henry C. Taylor, director of the Vermont Commission on Country Life, recently said: "Unless farmers insist upon a satisfactory standard of living, and withdraw from agriculture when they are not able to maintain this living standard, prices for farm products adequate to provide such a standard of living cannot be hoped for."

At the very time when there has been so much emphasis upon the necessity of increasing farm incomes, Dr. E. G. Nourse of the Institute of Economics, well-known agricultural economist, advances the thesis that the surest way to increase income is to have rural dwellers change their ideas as to what constitutes a good standard of living. If the better standard be once established as an objective, better incomes will result from strivings of families to attain it, he contends.

Accurate information about living standards of farm families is comparatively new. Five years ago no systematic study of rural living was available. The United States Department of Agriculture began its extensive investigations only in 1923, and they were not published until 1927. During the last four years several agricultural colleges have also concerned themselves with the "consuming side" of farm life, and have issued reports. Those from the Minnesota Agricultural College are particularly significant. Hence we have some light upon such important questions as: How much money do farm families spend for family living? How are their expenditures distributed? How do farm and village living compare? Can any accurate comparisons be made between farm families and industrial or other groups living in cities?

Low Living Standards

Forty per cent of our farm families have low standards of living, and they are on indifferent land and small farms, states Dr. C. J. Galpin, chief of the division of farm population and rural life of the United States Department of Agriculture. He further says that one of the chief things to recognize is that "there are two widely divergent standards of living—a higher standard on high-value farms, a lower standard on low-value farms," and that the national importance of these facts, particularly regarding the "low 40 per cent" should be recognized. We cannot overlook this group much longer—they are a national problem, he holds, and adds: "Is it possible to organize agriculture on the low-value, poor-land farms of the Nation so that the occupation of farming alone shall return to 40 per cent of the farm population an adequate standard of living? May it not, however, be necessary to establish an entirely new agricultural policy for these people at the bottom of agriculture—a policy which, while seeking to increase, so far as possible, the production and income on these low-value farms, shall attempt to organize for these farmers sources of income outside of agriculture, possibly in allied or related local industries, with which to supplement their farm income, and so provide them with an adequate standard of living?"

Incidentally, the second question of Dr. Galpin's presents an idea which has for some time been advocated by Henry Ford. The latter has announced his intention to decentralize his production and scatter small factories throughout the villages of Michigan, thus enabling farmers to supplement their incomes by factory employment. Mr. Ford has also predicted that the use of machinery on farms will enable farmers to give many days of a year to factory work.

The Farm Family's Budget

Slightly less than 3000 representative farm families had on an average the equivalent of $1600 for family living during 1923, a fairly typical year, according to the reports of E. L. Kirkpatrick, economist of the United States Department of Agriculture. (Department Bulletin No. 1466, 1926. The Farmer's Standard of Living). The average number of persons per household was 4.6. Only white farm families were studied, and owners, tenants and laborers were all included. Of the $1600 available for family living during the year, only $1000 represents cash expenditures. The other $600 represents things furnished by the farm, mainly food and fuel, and also the use of the home, the rental value being considered as 10 per cent of the value of the house. Of the "total consumption," 41.2 per cent was for food—this includes the amounts purchased and that grown on the farm. These families spent in cash about $225 for food, while that from the farm was valued at a little less than $400. Clothing took 14.7 per cent of the family's budget, rent 12.5 per cent, fuel and light 5.3 per cent, and all others, including auto maintenance, education, charities and personal, amounted to 26.3 per cent.

Farm Versus Urban Living

Precise comparisons between standards of living on farms and those in towns and cities are, of course, impossible. There are always intangible satisfactions and dissatisfactions which do not appear upon a budget sheet. If farm families spend for living the equivalent of $1600 a year, that means about $30 a week for a family of five. The average wage of factory workers in the United States has recently been about $27 a week, according to the National Conference Board. But in the case of the farms, we are considering the resources of heads of families, while the statistics of factory workers include the earnings of many unmarried men, women and young persons. Therefore the two figures, while nearly similar in amount, cannot be compared.

It seems safe to generalize, however, that the resources of farm families for living are certainly the equivalent of those of large groups of skilled workers of the cities, and probably greater than, or at least the equivalent of, those of the mass of unskilled industrial workers. It seems likely that the average farm family does not have resources the equivalent of the more fortunate of skilled workers in and near our large cities, many of whom are unionized. But it must be remembered that the earnings of great numbers of skilled workers are not the equivalent of the comparatively high wages of those in building and printing trades in the larger cities.

E. L. Kirkpatrick, in the bulletin mentioned above, presents some comparisons between his studies and extensive studies of industrial families. Compared with the $1600 for family living among 2886 farm families for 1923, there were expenditures averaging $1434.40 in 1918 for 12,096 workingmen's families in 92 industrial centers. But price levels were higher in 1918 than in 1923, and we get only a rough idea of differences. One interesting thing is that the distributions of the budgets are practically the same. This is revealed in the following statement:

	Farm Families 1923	Workers' Families 1918
Total consumption per family	$1,597.5	$1,434.4
Per cent for food	41.2	38.2
Per cent for clothing	14.7	16.6
Per cent for rent	12.5	13.4
Per cent for fuel and light	5.3	5.3
Per cent for all others	26.3	26.4

There are certainly no significant differences in the distribution of consumption goods. Perhaps the most surprising is the fact that farm families need a higher proportion of their budgets for food than the urban families.

Farm and Village Compared

Villagers are much closer to farms than urban industrial workers. Can we make good comparisons between village and farm living? The answer is that we can in only one area, Minnesota, where an able investigator, Carle C. Zimmerman, of the University of Minnesota, has given us very interesting information. Much less is known about living standards in villages than about those in cities or on farms. Professor Zimmerman finds the status of farm and village families in his State to be fairly similar. Each has its so-called "low-standard" and "high-standard" group.

The more fortunate in both town and village pay more attention to "purchasing security," i. e., to accumulating savings and investments of various kinds, and to making physical improvements in their homes, than do the lower-income groups. Therefore Professor Zimmerman holds that ideas as to what constitutes improved living are the same among village as among agricultural people. Of course, not all of us will agree that emphasis upon investment and house improvement constitutes the best living. But it appears that the more fortunate farmers and villagers have these things as major objectives.

Professor Zimmerman makes one more interesting comparison between farm and other families. He says that within farm families the "great competition" is between savings or investments and the ordinary living expenses. In village and town families he discerns that the great issue is between what are commonly known as luxury expenditures and the physiological or "necessity" items. Here is, of course, an interesting idea, and more investigation should throw more light upon it.

Improving Rural Living

Professor Zimmerman's researches result in certain interesting conclusions which I shall merely sketch here. He sees possibilities in improved living by "redistributing present incomes." Others have made the same point somewhat differently. They hold that when a family knows how to make intelligent choices, then you have a really "high" standard of living. There are also possibilities in wiser purchasing—the utilization of available knowledge as to how to get more value for present expenditures. In general, larger farm incomes result in more and better expenditures for living. But the greatest hope, he says, is in giving attention to certain matters which are not objects of expenditure at all. "The production of food at home, the improvement of the farmstead and the farm house, and the utilization of leisure time—these are important matters that should be studied. Striking differences between communities of the same income level show that much can be done."

Pilot Says Bremen Is Easy to Handle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Nord Deutscher Lloyd liner Bremen can add another feather to its cap in addition to its two speed records west and east across the Atlantic.

C. S. Pearce, Trinity House pilot, who had charge of the vessel when it came from Bremerhaven to drydock at Southampton writes in Lloyds list that he had never known any vessel approaching its size more easy to handle. On approaching the dry dock at a speed of only 3 to 4 knots and with engines stopped the ship responded readily to the helm. In getting the Bremen out to sea for Bremerhaven after its record eastward trip with a wind force 6 to 7, and drawing 32 feet with a floodtide running, Mr. Pearce says that he was under 9 minutes in turning the ship round under its own power from 255 degrees to 106 degrees. He had never done such a thing before.

Cadillac to Make 16-Cylinder Cars

DETROIT, Mich.—Announcing new Cadillacs, La Salles and Fleetwoods, the Cadillac Motorcar Company through its president, Lawrence P. Fisher, reveals that during the coming year the company will in all probability place on the market a 16-cylinder motorcar.

This new car, he says, will be in addition to the established products.

In this new 16-cylinder V-type Cadillac, Fisher and Fleetwood engineers have been permitted to work beyond all previous standards, Mr. Fisher says.

SMUTS DECRIES NATIVE MOVE IN SOUTH AFRICA

New Legislation May Curb Communistic Activities, Hertzog Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—That a far-reaching Communist movement among the South African natives, aimed at setting blacks against whites, had been started from abroad and promised to become a serious menace to the country was alleged by General Smuts recently in the House of Assembly. In almost every part of the Union, he said, there was grave discontent and agitation going on among the natives.

So far attention had been concentrated on the Industrial Commercial Union (colored) movement, declared the general. This movement appeared to be a very dangerous one, particularly since the intervention of a European organizer, W. G. Ballinger.

Ballinger, he said, seemed determined to make a decent trade union movement of the organization, but he had now severed his connection with it, and started a movement of his own.

The popular idea was that the union was dangerous, he said, but something much more dangerous had come to the country, probably fomented by foreign capital and by agencies from abroad.

"We see," General Smuts went on, "indications that a real Communist movement is arising among the natives, the object of which is to inflame relations between black and white, and I hope the Government will watch this matter very carefully.

"We have not a law to deal with the situation, and I hope that the law will be so tightened up as to place us in a position to maintain law and order."

"The natives," he added, "ought to know that they are going to get fair play from the white people, but they ought also to know that they, on their side, are expected to give obedience to the law."

General Hertzog, Prime Minister, said that the law as it stood apparently left an opening. It was, however, practically impossible by means of legislation, to cope with the position, and it was felt by many that the subject was one to be dealt with by the Governor-General-in-Council.

He said that a bill might be introduced under which a great deal would be left to be dealt with by the Governor-General.

He declared that serious tendencies were making themselves felt among the natives, and hoped that by means of the proposed legislation they would be checked.

Motto for Chinese Railway Is Courtesy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Officials of the Peiping-Mukden railway have adopted "courtesy" as the railway's motto, and the employees have been instructed to keep this word uppermost in their thoughts.

An order issued to employees declares that courtesy to the traveling public is essential, and that in daily contact with both foreign and Chinese passengers it is necessary to observe this important rule.

A notice to passengers requests that any discourteous treatment should be promptly reported to the management.

FRENCH BANKS AID CHORZOW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—A group of French banks, headed by the Franco-Polish Bank, has granted credit amounting to 25,000,000 zlotys to the state factories in Chorzow subject to a guarantee from the State Agricultural Bank. This credit is to be used for facilitating the supply of artificial manure to agriculturists.

English City Asks for 'Litter Slogans'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OLDHAM—In connection with its antilitter campaign a subcommittee of the Oldham Corporation Cleansing Committee is planning to make an appeal to the public by issuing a "litter slogan" on 5,000,000 tramcar tickets. In respect to the slogan the Young Oldham Parliament, a branch of the Beautiful Oldham Society, invited the children of the town's four central schools to submit slogans suitable for reproduction on the tickets.

The contest brought forth many interesting and novel expressions. Realizing that the slogans were to be printed on 5,000,000 tickets one child's slogan was "We are sooner scattered than gathered."

Other slogans sent in were: "Streets clean, rates lean"; "Strangers think industrial towns are dirty; let Oldham be the exception." "Don't have your tram tickets where your feet ought to be."

Australia Seeking Added Production

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Aust.—Natural science is being called to the aid of industry to an ever-increasing extent in Australia through the activities of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which was established in 1926 by the Federal Government.

The work of the council is research, the object of which is to increase primary and secondary production. About 40 highly qualified natural scientists are associated with the council, each with a definite problem to solve.

So far primary production has received the greatest amount of attention, and good results have already been achieved, particularly in the direction of animal nutrition, soil analysis and the utilization of forest products.

LITHUANIANS HONOR MICKEVICIUS' MEMORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KAUNAS—The Lithuanian Tourists' Union proposes to convert into a museum the small house near the University buildings in which, for a time, the Lithuanian poet Adam Mickevicius lived and taught. In the near future all available relics of the poet will be collected and exhibited in this house where the Lithuanian Tourists' Union will also establish its headquarters.

Mickevicius has not hitherto been regarded as having any ties with Lithuania beyond the fact that he was born there. He wrote in Polish and is regarded by the Poles as a national hero, since his life was devoted to the cause of regaining Poland's lost independence. Recently, a monument was erected to him in Paris.

BRYN MAWR AWARDS MATRICULATION PRIZES

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—Miss Alice Mossie Brues of Boston is announced as the winner for the New England States in the annual matriculation prizes awarded to students making the highest grades in the college entrance examinations.

The winner for New York, New Jersey and Delaware is Miss Malaeska Jane Bradley of Buffalo. The prize for Pennsylvania and the southern states went to Miss Lelia Broderson of Cynwyd, Pa.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Sept. 14 and 15 were the following:

Virginia Larrimer White, Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.
R. J. A. Curry, Hamilton, Ont.
Mrs. R. J. A. Curry, Hamilton, Ont
Miss M. Macdonald, Hamilton, Ont.
Mrs. Annie Watson, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Florence M. Boers, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Minnie B. Baker, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. E. E. Roudebush, Topeka, Kan.
Mrs. Eula P. King, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Eula L. Lowe, Hollywood, Calif.
Ellen G. Fullam, Washington, D. C.
M. G. Currey, Parish, N. Y.
Herbert J. E. Burrett, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lilian E. Burett, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. C. Z. Colton, Chicago, Ill.
Alfred Holmerd, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lola Storey Holmead, Chicago, Ill.
B. F. Lewis, Highland Park, Ill.
Byron C. Howes, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Edith C. Howes, Highland Park, Ill.
Mrs. Seth K. Howes, Highland Park, Ill.
Miss Zoevelair Andrews, Portland, Ore.
Miss Elsie W. Newell, Hinsdale, Ill.
Mrs. L. C. Newell, Hinsdale, Ill.
C. O. Reynolds, Elmira, N. Y.
Erna E. Chaffin, Pittsfield, Me.
Jonas Feldman, New York City.
Grover A. Stoup, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. A. E. Jones and Marion, West Springfield, Mass.
E. P. Swartz, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. E. P. Swartz, Springfield, Mass.
H. J. Bradshaw, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. H. J. Bradshaw, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Harriett H. Finch, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
G. H. Wolcott, Santa Monica, Calif.
Catherine N. Wolcott, Santa Monica, Calif.
Grace A. Rhoads, West Collingswood, N. J.
Frank C. Brewer, West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Frank C. Brewer, West Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. S. F. Pace, Canton, O.
Lorraine Pace, Canton, O.
H. J. Cushing, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rhoda J. C. Hommes, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Z. H. Leary, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet D. Hobbs, Brookline, Mass.
George N. Annis, Warwick Neck, R. I.
Miss Esther Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Ethel Grace Parsons, Providence, R. I.
Arthur B. Jones, Mystic, Conn.
Mrs. Ruth E. Jones, Mystic, Conn.
Albert E. Jones, Mystic, Conn.
Frank N. Tyler, Sarasota, Fla.
Mrs. Jessie L. Tyler, Sarasota, Fla.
E. M. Hawley, Chicago, Ill.
Florence V. Hawley, Chicago, Ill.
Madeleine C. Hawley, Chicago, Ill.
Margaret Challenor Ince, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. M. P. Kelly, Watseka, Ill.
Bessie H. Leland, Ferrnville, Mich.
Loran W. Linard, Michigan City, Ind.
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Miss Ann E. Whittaker, Schenectady, N. Y.
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William L. Klausmeier, Decatur, Ill.
Bobby Klausmeier, Decatur, Ill.
Betty Klausmeier, Decatur, Ill.
Emeline Klausmeier, Decatur, Ill.
Elvira Klausmeier, Decatur, Ill.
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ELGIN HONORS MR. MACDONALD WITH FREEDOM

British Premier Gets Burgess Ticket—General Dawes Speaks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELGIN, Scot.—The ancient city of Elgin has a long and romantic history, but probably never has it contributed so much to the world's history as it did recently, when the honor of freeman was conferred upon the Premier of Great Britain. General Dawes, the American Ambassador, took part in the proceedings.

Only four freedoms have been conferred within the last 35 years. Elgin is the center of the Garden of Scotland, and even before its beautiful cathedral had reared its spire it had attained the prestige of a Royal Burgh. Therefore when Lord Provost Wittet said they were honoring Ramsay MacDonald as the most noted Morayshire man in the world today, he was peaking for the Premier's native county.

The Premier, in acknowledging the casket which held the burgess ticket, said the honor which the city of Elgin had done him was valued by him as the very highest of such honors.

In the course of his remarks, he said: "This county of Moray is indeed rich in its inheritance, but when I come up here I come as the swallow which is said to be homeward flying—I come home. It matters not whether I come homewards in winter—the white hills, the raging seas and the raw winds are indeed flowers to me—or whether I come back in June when the yellow yarlin is singing from the boughs—the gorgeously clothed boughs of our whins or our broom—Morayshire is a garden to me; or whether I come back later in the year when autumn has arrived in our midst and the fields in the laich of Moray are clothed with the harvest and the hillside is clothed in a truly regal and royal purple, Morayshire is home to me."

General Dawes, to whom was intrusted the vote of thanks to the chairman himself, had to wait till the audience had given three hearty Highland cheers for the United States before he could speak. "My official duty at the present time of keeping in touch with the most active Prime Minister," he said, "has not only given me an undeserved reputation for energy, but also an opportunity of seeing this great country of Scotland as it is—a country whose history is familiar to every American schoolboy and whose traditions are the heritage of the world. My personal acquaintance with the one on whom you have conferred this honor has covered but a short time in one sense, but a long time if measured by those important contacts which have enabled me to judge his high character, to measure his motives and to realize that feeling of true friendship which, while invited by lovable qualities, endures because based upon sincere respect."

Peiping to Be Made 'Sub-Capital,' Is Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The suggestion that Peiping be made a "sub-capital" of China, in which government activities for the north may be centered, is offered to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang by Chang Chi, former chairman of the Peiping branch political council.

In this fashion, Mr. Chang believes, the entire country can be satisfied. Those in the north who still believe Peiping should be the capital will be pleased, and the government can carry out its plans to develop Nanking as the seat of the central government.

Historic precedent, so important in China, can be cited for such action, Mr. Chang asserts. He states that in the Sung and Ming dynasties Peiping was made a sub-capital, although Nanking was the capital.

The Dialer's Guide

FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 20

Vocal and Instrumental

"Evening Stars" (WEAF Chain). Morning program presenting Nino Fucile and Giuseppe di Bennedetto of "Neapolitan Nights," dedicated to WOW, Omaha. 11:30 a. m.

Popular Composers (Cities Service-WEAF Chain). Romberg, Herbert, Friml, Berlin and Coates. 8 p. m.

"Quakers" (Armstrong-WJZ Chain). Several current popularities. 10 p. m.

"Stars of Melody" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Erva Giles, soprano; Judson House, tenor; Harry Horlick conducts. 10 p. m.

Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Fred Waldner tenor; vocal trio; mixed chorus (Armour-WJZ Chain transcontinental). First named member of the Ravinia Opera Company, a Chicago summer venture, will sing "Knowest Thou the Land" from "Mignon" and "Songs My Mother Taught Me." 10:30 p. m.

"In the Dream Makers Studio" (CBS). Featuring Larwence Blundon Wells, vaudeville marimba-xylophonist, Helen Nugent and Ben Alley, mixed quartet and orchestra. 11:30 p. m.

"Green Room" (KHQ, KGW). NBC artists' program, featuring Margaret O'Dea, contralto; Elmer Crowhurst, organist, and Willard Flashman, flutist. 7 p. m.

Astronomy Talk and Music (RCA—NBC Pacific). Descriptive works. 8 p. m.

"Dairy" (Borden—NBC Pacific). 9 p. m.

"The Nomads" (KHQ, KFI, KSL, KOA). Picking at random from the classics. 10:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Pacific Little Symphony Orchestra (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Director Hart's own "A La Minuetto" for woodwind quintet. 4 p. m.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Selections from "Apple Blossoms" and "Song of the Flame." 6 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). A Bach concerto for two violins and the famed "Allegretto" from Beethoven's "Eighth" to which Isadora Duncan danced. 11:15 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

"Hatters" (Mallory-WJZ Chain). Arrangements of three of Amy Woodforde-Finden's "Indian Love Lyrics." 7 p. m.

"Chet" Gaylord; Joe Rines' orchestra; sketch (Triad-WJZ Chain). Humorous interpretation of "Three Witches" from "Macbeth." 8 p. m.

Sports Review, Graham McNamee; male quartet; instrumental ensemble; Sam Lanin's orchestra (Gillette-WJZ Chain). 8:30 p. m.

Dance Orchestra; concert orchestra; male quartet (Bremer Tully-CBS). Schubert's "Serenade" and Scharwenka's "Polish Dance." 10 p. m.

Charles Strickland's Park Central orchestra (WEAF Chain). 12 p. m.

Lee Sims, pianist; Charley Straight's orchestra; vocalists (Montgomery Ward-NBC Chicago). 2 a. m.

Musketeers (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

ENDURANCE FLIERS ALOFT 58 HOURS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The Indianapolis Flamingo, seeking to establish a new endurance flight record, had been aloft 58 hours and 5 minutes at 10 a. m. today. The plane, piloted by Lieuts. Walter H. Peck and Lawrence Genaro, refueled at 5 a. m. The pilots reported the plane running smoothly.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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Vocal Duos

"Twins" (Raybestos—WEAF Chain). Al Bernard and Billy Beard with Lannie Ross, tenor, soloist. 7:30 p. m.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). 9 p. m.

"The Two Troupers" (KHQ, KFI, KSL, KOA). Making their way to "big time." 10 p. m.

Characteristic

"In a Russian Village" (CBS). Soloist, quartet and balalaika orchestra. 11 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Third Act of Romberg's "Maytime" (Philco—WJZ Chain). 9:30 p. m.

Organ

Jesse Crawford (CBS). Harriet Lee, soloist. 10:30 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

Schrader Town (Schrader — WEAF Chain). Arthur Pryor's band. 9:30 p. m.

"Hello Mars" (WEAF Chain). Fanciful program directed to the red planet. 10:30 p. m.

Talk

"Circus" (Dixie—WJZ Chain). "Uncle Bob" Sherwood will introduce some stars of the sawdust ring. 7:30 p. m.

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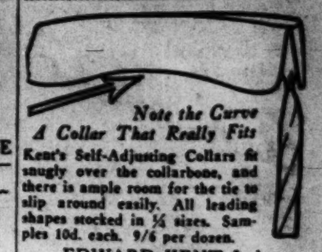

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: SARAH BERNHARDT.

When: Nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Where: France.

Why famous: A celebrated actress, by many considered the greatest of her day.

Sarah seems to have been destined for the stage by her relatives; and after some preliminary education she entered the Conservatoire in Paris to receive her initial training as an actress. In 1862 she made her début at the Comédie Française as Iphigénie. This rôle was followed by two others, in none of which did she make an impression. Five years of obscurity ensued; then her great opportunity came in the shape of engagements at the Odéon. Here, in swift succession, she achieved three outstanding triumphs, but interrupted the career so happily begun to nurse the wounded during the Franco-Prussian war. It is interesting to note that at both the beginning and end of her career she devoted her activities wholly to her country.

The war over, Sarah returned to the position she had just achieved and thenceforward was to maintain almost without a rival—that of the leading emotional actress of the day. While Eleonora Duse is her chief contestant for the highest place of all, comparison between the two is perhaps futile, so distinct were they in their fields; and in the realm of high tragedy, represented by such plays as La Dame aux Camélias, Fédora, Jeanne d'Arc, the palm must, it is generally agreed, go to Sarah. Her exquisitely beautiful voice, which she used with such telling effect, has been the subject of many a panegyric, and justly; it held her vast audiences enthralled for more than 60 years.

No account of this well-loved actress would be complete without some mention of her remarkable courage. In spite of a physical handicap, and at a time when she might well have retired with honor, she carried on her work through the World War, acting for the soldiers in the trenches, among whom she herself might well be numbered. She gave generously of everything she had, to her audiences always, to her nation on two occasions. Love of her art, patience, earnestness, and great enthusiasm carried her past all obstacles to a prolonged and spectacular success which well exemplified her motto, "Quand même" ("Whatever may happen").

A Word a Day

Standard

We find in the Old French the word *estandart*, "a standard"; also the form *estendart*, "flag or ensign." The two spellings represented somewhat different ideas which early became confused; suffice it to say that the former was derived from the Old High German *standon* (now used in the contracted form *stehen*), "to stand." The latter came from the Latin *extendere*, "to extend," and gives us a vision of the spreading out of a flag.

In the English language, however, a double significance has evolved, for we have united the ideas of something conspicuously erected and something permanent or fixed, and we believe that a standard is not only to be followed, but to be conformed to.

The military or naval standard typifies the army or navy and its leaders. An authoritative or authorized exemplar of a unit of weight or measure or of reference, by comparison with which the accuracy or correctness of others is determined, is likewise a standard. Even in more general terms we may concede that a standard is a definite level of excellence, attainment, wealth or the like, or a criterion established by custom, public opinions, or general consent in these realms.

While the word is used in many technical and special senses, the rules or fundamentals on which one's judgment is formed or an estimation is based are the standards most often sought for. It has been called to our attention that the apparent connection between "standard" and its synonym in American politics, "platform," is, unfortunately, very slight, whereas it might be vitally helpful, if sought for.

Accent the word stand'-ard on the first syllable, sounding the first *a* as in *am*, the second as in *account*.

"She set a standard of literary excellence."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

London Humorist: Collar-studs may now be obtained from penny-in-the-slot machines. Another, and cheaper, method is personally to superintend the emptying of the household vacuum cleaner.

Butte Daily Post: Four of the Nation's largest circuses have been merged. There always comes a time in the show business when there aren't superlatives enough to go around.

San Diego Union: When better automobiles are made, most of us will still be paying for the ones we have now.

Detroit News: This much can be said for fashion: It has lifted quite a burden off the family clotheslines.

A Quotation for Today

REMEMBER what Simonides said—that he never repented that he had held his tongue, but often that he had spoken.—PLUTARCH

Odds and Ends

Seal Meat

Seal meat is reported by explorers to be similar to mutton in taste.

Teacher's Salary

The average yearly salary for teachers in the United States is about $1275.

Woman Pilots

There are said to be only 65 woman pilots in the United States as compared with 6000 men pilots.

Discovery of Platinum

Platinum was first made known in Europe by Antonio de Ulloa in 1736.

The Children's Corner

A Four-Footed Good Samaritan

A True Story

THERE had seemed—at the time—but one way to meet the situation, and that was to find a GOOD home for Watch where he would be happy and free. To keep him tied up was unthinkable—and he would jump the fence, even after Daddy thought he needed an ornamental trellis for some tomato vines and added more to the height of the fence.

So he was intrusted to some people who promised to find a good home for Watch, and they reported in two days that they had done so.

But one morning when Ernest brought in the mail and put it at Mother's side, there was a postal card at which Mother glanced and then waved excitedly.

"Oh, oh! They want us to go and get Watch. Oh, Daddy, you will?"

Daddy pretended to be casual. "Did 'they' say where we were to get him and why?"

Mother read aloud: "Your dog has

One of Watch's Tricks.

been here for three weeks. I thought he belonged in the neighborhood at first until I asked at the City Hall and found your address through the license tag number. . . ."

Such a hastily swallowed breakfast, and everybody hurried out into the car.

"We'll bring him home, certainly," said Daddy, "but what to do with him after that remains to be seen. If the neighbors persist in being afraid of him."

"He's friendly if they would be," sighed Mother. "But they look at him in such an unfriendly way. Dogs feel that fear and dislike."

The whole 10 miles the talk was about Watch.

"Yes, he is hero," smiled the lady who answered the bell. "I haven't been able to discourage him from visiting us. He is a regular pal to my dog. They eat from the same plate, run around together, and when we shut Fiesal up in the yard, the Airedale jumps the fence and lies down beside him. Fiesal is about the same size only smooth-haired and darker brown. They are great pals."

So they went around the house and there was Watch. He wagged his tail and barked and jumped up a little, but somehow he didn't seem the same dog. "He has changed somewhat," said Mother. "It is Watch, all right, but he is different, Quieter. More subdued. I wonder why?"

"Perhaps it was the experience he went through as a stray dog. His wounds are healed up now, though. He is a lovely dog. Such nice brown eyes." His host's mistress patted him quite fondly. "We take him to the beach every evening with Fiesal. For three weeks they haven't been separated a minute, I guess."

Daddy showed some of Watch's tricks. The boys hugged their old playmate, and patted the friendly dog who had taken Watch to his home to stay.

Watch showed plainly he wanted Fiesal to get in the car too. But everybody patted Fiesal as a "thank you" and left him barking, his mistress holding to his collar.

"Odd those people didn't change the license," said Daddy.

"I'm glad they didn't," said Mother, most emphatically. "Oh, this time he shall stay. Things will work out somehow." She was confident. "We will watch."

Back at home once more the happy Airedale played and romped and sniffed every inch of the favorite spots he had been accustomed to sleep or rest in. The neighbors (whose little girl had been the cause of Watch going away) drove into their yard and saw Watch.

"Oh," cried the wee little maid, who had always been so afraid of Watch, "Oh, the doggie is back again. I want to love the doggie." And she came running around the fence. Like the sun coming out after a storm, a sudden confidence came to everybody. "Let her pat him."

The great big dog and the wee wee girl met on the lawn, with Daddy close to the dog and Mother close to the child.

"Oh, I love this nice big doggie," said Virginia's sweet little voice as she patted the big dog. Watch licked her dainty arm, and rubbed gently against her dress. It was plain to anybody that Watch and Virginia were to be friends from then on.

Virginia no longer pokes sticks through the fence at "that bad dog." She slips her pretty little hand through and pats his nose, and he licks her fingers.

And Watch, who is watching Mother write this, with his big brown eyes aglow with friendliness, never jumps the fence any more though he easily could. He seems content to do cheerfully whatever he is told, and to romp and play outside the fence only when invited through the gate. How glad we are he found a four-footed Samaritan in time of need!

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Circle Puzzle: 36.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Had another look at that wooden pup over on Cedar street today
And just for fun I barked at him a time or two
But it didn't do any good and I was just beginning to wonder what a pup like that was good for when suddenly his mistress came running out of the house
"Hello!" she said, and proceeded to tell me a whole rigmarole about the pup
But I noticed she couldn't make him bark or frolic around or say anything, so I still think that about all he's good for is to look at!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescuing Tramp

(From the Children's Newspaper)

Oxford, Eng.

ONE of the finest pieces of work being done today is that undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray at Kidlington Manor, near Oxford. They go out in their car, and when they see a youthful tramp they stop and usually they take him back to their house.

There are nearly always three or four lads in their home, youths rescued from the road and the workhouse. After working for a while on Mr. Gray's 200 acres, jobs are found for them.

It is interesting to know why Mr. Gray began this work. He has been a solicitor, a Liberal member of Parliament, a private soldier refusing promotion through the Great War, and—a tramp. Troubled by the look of the miserable creatures traveling from workhouse to workhouse, he determined to see for himself what the life is like.

He found that it is not in the least romantic or beautiful. In six months it can reduce a decent lad seeking work to a sordid loafer or a criminal. It is a dirty life, a hard life, and a hopeless life. But the boys may be rescued. So he persuades them to come to Kidlington Manor, makes them take baths and have their hair cut, and gives them two suits. They are given comfortable quarters, treated as trustfully as any other member of the staff, and put to work in the house, farm or garden, getting 5s. a week and all found—including visits to the kinema and the football ground.

After some weeks of such a life their outlook changes completely; they feel that a decent life is far better than a loafer's life. Then their friend finds them a permanent job somewhere, and the majority make good.

Mr. Gray does not believe these lads could be saved in an institution or colony. Each one has his own problem, and can only be helped by someone who has won his friendship.

In two years Mr. and Mrs. Gray have given 60 lads a chance. What a noble record!

In Lighter Vein

Bystander

First Golfer: "Fo-o-o-o-re!
Second Golfer: "He-e's a jolly good fel-low."

Remote Control!

Lady (phoning music-store proprietor): "I have just had my radio installed and it is working fine, but the orchestra in Cincinnati is playing too fast. Is there any way that I can slow it down?"—*Louisville Satyr.*

Proof in the Lifting

"No, Tommy, you can't have any cake. It's too heavy."
"No, Mother, I can lift it."

The Real Truth

"Have you got hot and cold water in your room at the hotel?"
"No; just tepid and lukewarm."—*Answers.*

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is perhaps the most accurate record of the passage of time that has ever been recorded by natural science?—*News Feature*.... 20
2. Who was the first known writer and pioneer of shorthand?—*Educational Page*... 20
3. What is projected as perhaps the most comprehensive series of an educational nature ever designed for radiocasting?—*Radio* 20
4. How is it possible to have fresh vegetables from your garden for Christmas?—*Gardening Page*..... 20
5. In what unusual manner is traffic directed on the famous Wannsee, a lake near Germany?—*Odds and Ends* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Peace Demands Its Heroes

AT GENEVA both Gustav Stresemann and Aristide Briand endeavored to dispel the foolish notion that peace and heroism are incompatible. How shall we train youth to be heroic, ask many people, if old patriotic history textbooks which extol bravery in battle are not retained? The simple answer is that peace has its heroism as well as its victories no less renowned than those of war, and there is no lack of models which should properly stir the emulation of youth in the service of mankind.

These references at the League of Nations to this educational fallacy were brief but significant. They deserve to be set in the highest relief. Certainly there is no desire to exclude from teaching the least incident which depicts any kind of heroic conduct on behalf of one's country. But too frequently such teaching is based upon suggestions that age-long feuds between peoples still exist and that it is one's duty to seek an occasion for striking a blow against the hereditary enemy.

This conception that youth can be fashioned into molds of hardihood only if hatreds are kept alive should be regarded as obsolete. Those manuals which tend by glorification of military deeds to perpetuate antagonisms are anachronistically opposed to the whole modern movement. To persuade the youth of one nation that it should welcome opportunities of displaying physical prowess for the destruction of the youth of other nations is fittingly described as a crime against mankind.

There is no justification for treating the idea of peace as the antithesis of the idea of heroism. There never has been such justification. Records of great pioneers, discoverers, inventors, reformers, are filled with examples of heroism displayed in noble causes. It has always been so. From the first men who sailed in boats to Bleriot and Lindbergh there is an uninterrupted series of notable exploits demanding exceptional courage, and the series is not likely to come to an end.

And this is in only one domain. In the moral domain heroism is even more strongly marked. But it is surely unnecessary to dwell on such an obvious fact. Herr Stresemann as a good German is desirous that German youth shall have high examples of heroism constantly before its eyes but, as he points out, there is plenty of scope for heroism in the mastery of natural forces and in the promotion of peace ideals.

Whether on a modest or an exalted scale, courage is always a quality which will be demanded, and there is no danger of the degeneration of the human race because less stress may hereafter be laid on the purely military aspects of heroism.

Which Is the United States?

THE prospective establishment of a United States of Europe will add fuel to the arguments of those who urge that the United States of America should find a more distinctive name. The North American states are by no means the only "United States." Officially the name of Brazil is the United States of Brazil. The full constitutional name of Venezuela also is the United States of Venezuela. There also is some similarity in the title of the Russian Government, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, particularly when abbreviated, U. S. S. R.

—Hence the name is shared only less widely than that other title, "Americans," which residents of the United States so frequently find bestowed upon them notwithstanding that it logically belongs as much to residents of Canada and of Central and South America.

Mankind, however, follows habit more than logic in its popular naming of nations. There is precedent, too, for expecting that the United States of America still will be generally called "the United States" no matter how many other United States may exist or be formed. The term "United Kingdom" continues to be used to designate the realm of England, Scotland and Wales notwithstanding that several other "united kingdoms" have existed at times since its formation, notably the monarchical union of Norway and Sweden from 1814 to 1905, that of Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro into the Jugoslavian kingdom, and the amalgamation of Sardinia, Tuscany, Lombardy, the Sicilies and other states under the House of Savoy in modern Italy.

Fiction and the Public Libraries

THESE are prosperous days for the English free public libraries. When people have a few moments to spare, their thoughts turn toward reading with a readiness hitherto unknown. The first week of the Lancashire cotton stoppage resulted in six times as many books as usual being borrowed from the Blackburn libraries, and during the last year those in Sheffield have set up a civic record by lending more than 2,000,000 volumes. But so far the most flourishing report comes from Croydon, where the annual book consumption is seven issues per person.

But the Croydon authorities will arouse the admiration of librarians in other towns, not only because they lend out books so frequently, but because the books they lend are chiefly nonfiction. Librarians as a rule spare no effort to move this part of their stock, issuing supplementary tickets free of charge on which only nonfiction can be borrowed, and attempting to arouse the public interest by lavish displays of serious works bearing on topics dealt with in the daily press or over the radio. Yet it is probable that the proportion of novel readers shows little sign of general decline; and a northern newspaper somewhat wistfully records that in one large industrial center it has increased by 50 per cent in the last half century.

This disdainful attitude toward fiction is not altogether wise. The enormous popularity of the novel has attracted to this particular form of art many thinkers who desire to reach the largest possible audience, and has thus made it a social force of considerable magnitude. The novel is not merely a means of entertainment; it has become a method of discussing adequately and soberly the most important problems of the day. A well-directed course of novel reading could be made almost to constitute a liberal education.

Few completely documented histories give a better understanding of nineteenth century England than does John Galsworthy's "Forsyte Saga"; few travel books cast more illumination over the strange places of the globe than do the stories of Joseph Conrad; and H. G. Wells's "Meanwhile" is as necessary to a proper comprehension of the general strike as the speeches of Sir John Simon. Instead of distrusting and checking the taste for novels, therefore, librarians would probably do more to promote popular culture if they took advantage of its existence to bring more prominently before the public those novels that satisfy at one and the same time the claims both of art and of education.

Laughter Laughs Last

FOR a long time the mystery of laughter—or, as Cicero put it, "What a laugh is, by what means it is raised, how it takes possession of our sides, our mouths, our eyes"—has invited the concern of savants. "The greatest of thinkers, from Aristotle downwards," wrote Henri Bergson in his essay on laughter, "have attempted to solve this problem; but it has a knack of baffling every effort, of slipping away and escaping, only to appear again, a defiant challenge flung at philosophic speculation." Laughter, one might say, laughs at the philosophers; and mankind in general regards the serious consideration of humor as a most excellent joke.

But the study continues, and let those who laugh last laugh best. A committee of investigators has for some time past been studying the laughter of nursery and kindergarten children. The committee, one reads, has "agreed that they laughed because they were growing conscious of the things and particularly the people around them as entities separate from themselves." It has already been agreed by students that laughter is an expression of pleasure, and this pleasure, it has been argued, may be attributed in the laugher to an aroused sense of superiority. The laugher, for example, does not actually laugh at the joke, but laughs with pleasure at his own cleverness in seeing that the joke is a joke. So, too, the ha-ha of a villain emanates from self-appreciation; and thus a blanket definition and common denominator have been ingeniously provided for different kinds of laughter. The infant, one might argue, laughs with pleasure to find himself clever enough to recognize things, and particularly people, as entities separate from himself. Nor, for that matter, does one need to be a savant to observe that the behavior of adults in the presence of an infant is often such as to give the infant a pleasant sense of superior dignity and intellectual balance. Under such circumstances the adult, indeed, often tries to appear infantile, and the infant (unless reduced to tears) seems usually the more adult.

One suspects, however, that the investigators would know more about this matter if they could remember how they felt when they first realized that surrounding objects, and particularly people, were entities separate from themselves. Perhaps they did not laugh. The first reaction, as we nowadays say, may have been polite infantile astonishment, followed by the beginning in some cases, even at that age, of philosophical speculation. It would seem as if one ought to remember such a remarkable experience. But one doesn't; and adult efforts to image infant experiences are invariably more or less ridiculous. Why, the curious may ask, does an infant laugh at one entity and gaze solemnly at another?

Has "Awf" "Gawn" Forever?

THE Advisory Committee on Spoken English, set up about three years ago by the British Broadcasting Corporation for the benefit primarily of its announcers, has again delivered judgment on a number of words. This judgment will surely not fail to enlighten, even if it does not altogether convince, the large number of people in the English-speaking world to whom some form of standardized speech is a matter of thoughtful concern. Curiously enough, in addition to the usual string of rarely used words of three or more syllables, the present list contains two words of one syllable—"ass" and "off"—so common in everyday speech that one would have thought they were sufficiently short and expressive to escape the deliberations of an expert body of phoneticians.

The official announcers of the British Broadcasting Corporation, however, seemed to have been gravely perturbed by the criticism which their pronunciation of these two words has evoked from a considerable body of listeners-in. It is, indeed, alarming to learn that the word "ass," in particular, has proved true to the nature of the traditionally stubborn-willed animal it is used to designate, and has, in the words of the secretary of the advisory committee, "failed to make up its mind which way it will go."

The difficulty seems to have arisen out of a peculiarity of the speech of southern England to lengthen the vowel in all similar words except "lass," which, being used more commonly in the north, still retains its short vowel. The committee, however, decided against the long vowel, and in future, as far as wireless announcers in England are concerned, "ass" will rhyme with "lass."

"Off," too, it will gladden the hearts of many a seeker after the correct in speech to learn, is to remain short, although in London it has come to sound dangerously like "awf," or even "orf," owing to the influence of purely cockney parlance, which can be heard in words like "crawss" for "cross," "gawn" for "gone," and so on. For how long "off" is to be kept short seems uncertain. The advisory committee, however, with a levity that is perhaps accounted for by its including G. Bernard Shaw among its members, expresses the hope "that 'awf' has 'gawn' forever." You never can tell!

A Remnant of Sectionalism

QUITE unexpectedly, it must be admitted, the delegates to the Sixty-third G. A. R. Encampment, recently held in Portland, Me., decided to take no action upon the proposal to hold a joint reunion, in Washington, of the armies of the North and the South. The plan had been urged by those who realize that the bitterness engendered by the Civil War, brought to a close sixty-four years ago, has been forgotten. That it should be vetoed by the veterans of the Blue army was hardly to be supposed. Victors usually are the first to forgive. Resentment is seldom harbored by those whose cause has prevailed.

A passing generation contemporaneous with that to which belong the grizzled survivors of both the Blue and Gray armies would have joined in cheering a mingled legion of marching veterans bearing side by side the frayed flags of the once opposing troops. There remains in neither the North nor the South, in the hearts even of those who still remember vividly the events of 1861-1865, a thought of dividing sectionalism. One who attempted to draw or redraw a separating line would not know where to begin or what direction to follow. Surely it would not be expected that it would be found, if at all, in the hearts of men, or women, whose thoughts have contemplated peace and genuine patriotism for more than half a century.

What is there that has not been forgiven? What remains that cannot be forgotten? There remains one flag, the emblem of a nation never divided in fact. Those who have never faltered in their loyalty to that banner are now no more devoted to it than those who have cheerfully and unreservedly reaffirmed their allegiance.

Approval of the proposed joint reunion by the Grand Army veterans would have been a generous and altogether logical overture in this year 1929, when the thoughts of people everywhere are turned to peace and a wider brotherhood. The shadows lengthen as the legions of the Blue and Gray march westward. The drum beats and bugle calls become less distinct as the tramp of feet grows fainter and fainter. Why should not the marchers stop to clasp hands across an imaginary sectional line and hail as comrades those who too long have been shunned as enemies or strangers?

When Is a Codfish?

WHEN Massachusetts automobile plates first appeared bearing what purported to be a representation of the "sacred cod" which hangs in the State House at Boston, there followed many inquiries as to what it really was. It was not even agreed that it was a fish, though a majority of critics conceded that point. Some characterized the somewhat obscure delineation as a minnow, others said it bore a closer resemblance to a herring, while the more sarcastic critics urged that it needed only a spout to give it identification as a whale. The ridicule finally resulted in its omission from the plates.

Later the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary officials adopted the codfish as the central figure of the anniversary emblem. It may be said that it was a better model than its predecessor, and the neatness of the design in which it rested aided, no doubt, in commanding the general approval which it earned. But there were some critics, and the tercentenary committee finally decided to seek expert opinion as to the accuracy of the design.

With a view of settling the issue definitely, the state inspector of fish was chosen as the authority who should say whether the representation on the emblem was that of a fish generally and a codfish specifically. His answer was without equivocation, definite and final. He said: "With reference to the emblem which your organization has adopted—the codfish symbol—may I say that I have looked at a great many, and I cannot find it in my heart to find any fault with the representation which you put forward to the world as a codfish. In fact, I think it is the best I have seen transferred from a line cut to paper, considering the circumscribed space you give it. Don't let anyone tell you it is a pickerel or a mackerel, because if he does he will be only displaying his utter unacquaintance with the subject at hand."

Editorial Notes

A recent campaign in American universities, started with the purpose of teaching people more about China, discloses the facts that up to the year 1750 more than half of all the books in existence were Chinese, and that even in 1850 China had more recorded literature than any other nation. For up-to-date facts—the world's largest publishing house today is Chinese, and there is a Chinese encyclopedia containing 11,000 volumes. The campaign seems more than worth while when through it people may become better acquainted with a culture which has flourished for thirty centuries in a country which holds one-fourth of all the people in the world.

In the train of the statesmen's talk of Pan-Europa at Geneva comes the news that railway men meeting at Oslo have taken practical steps to unite the Continent by agreements looking to closer co-operation in the transfer of goods between countries. The hooking up of European telephones, which has been taking place in the last few years, is another move toward actual economic unity.

"Pomato Vines Yielding Good Crop of Topatos," reads a headline. Typographical errors? No, just the result of experiments carried on by a Worcester (Mass.) horticulturist who has successfully combined the tomato and potato plant so that it produces tomatoes aboveground and potatoes underground, each retaining its own flavor.

The recent Pan-American Highway Congress at Rio de Janeiro quite appropriately insured a conversational right of way for all speakers by barring any speech of more than ten minutes.

An East African Barraza

SPECTACLES of pomp and circumstance have an irresistible attraction all the world over. A drawing-room at Buckingham Palace; the French President at Longchamps for the Grand Prix; Colonel Lindbergh arriving in New York; Charlie Chaplin visiting his South London home; all the world and his wife go to have a look: for all the world loves a party. The African world and his wife are different from their European counterparts; but they love a party just as much, and just as readily jump at any opportunity which is an excuse for a jollification.

I was in Kenya last spring, and was due to visit the Kavirondu Reserve on the eastern shores of Victoria Nyanza. I drove from the lake through beautiful, but empty, country; but, as we approached Kisii, the administrative center of the reserve, we began to meet on the road groups of natives all striding the same way, which was the way we ourselves were taking.

They were no ordinary natives, such as I had seen elsewhere in Uganda and the Sudan. Dressed in their Sunday best, they walked with a purpose. The men carried spears; skins of wild animals were draped in varying profusion on various parts of their anatomy; their faces were painted in streaks of white, terra cotta, blue and pink.

I asked my host for an explanation, and learned that, on the next day, the Governor-General of the colony was to visit Kisii for the first time for years. His visit had the heightened attraction that the Government would pay the cost of the festivities of the occasion. Kenya has a special name for such occasions and festivities: they call them a Barraza—a name the sound of which conjured up all sorts of primitive hopes in my thought; and I was not disappointed.

* * *

Every Barraza has a committee and, in Africa, every stranger is a welcome guest; so, four hours after my arrival at Kisii, I was invited to visit the native organizers in the camp which had been erected outside the village for the lodging of the native guests. I climbed down from the Boma, the official quarter of the town, across a ravine and up a steep hill, and there I was received and escorted with great friendliness through rows and rows of tiny straw huts, looking like beehives and positively bursting with people.

My hosts saw inquisitiveness in my eye, and suggested a parade of the leading figures of the next day's Barraza in their war paint. They do things quickly in African entertainments; and, before I knew much about it, there emerged out of the crowd a dozen or so enormous natives marvelously headdressed.

Headdresses, I then learned, varied in size according to the distinction of the wearer. The highest notables wore enormous ostrich feather creations, which looked a compromise between a huge lamp shade and a Hussar's busby. Others, less exalted, wore coconuts carved in odd geometrical patterns; others, again, skullcaps covered with cowries and rhinoceros teeth. One man had an iron helmet which looked as though it might have started its career with the Swiss Guard at the Vatican. They mostly carried spears: some had shields striped like the skin of a tiger: on their bodies were hides of various kinds, sizes and shapes.

I expressed a wish to photograph them, as they stood in a row against a background of grinning friends of all ages and sizes. They, themselves, neither grinned nor moved: for, in fact, it was the first time any of them had ever been photographed. I took my pictures and was at once asked by one and all for results. In my dilemma, I told them that my camera would not produce pictures on the spur of the moment, and that the outcome must await my return home. That concluded part one of the entertainment in honor of the stranger.

* * *

Part two was the chief feature of the Barraza—the dancing and miming by the witch doctors. Out of one of the beehive huts appeared three of the oddest creatures I have ever seen. Two were dressed up as hyenas. On their heads and hanging down their backs were whole hyena skins; over their faces they wore lifelike leather masks studded with hyena teeth. Draped most haphazardly around their waists were more skins; in their hands they had knobkerries: there were bells on their wrists and ankles.

Their performance was brilliant pantomime. They sloped their backs just like hyenas; they roared at each other: they snarled and they bit; then jumped and ran around each other like fighting gamecocks. When they had finished fighting each other, they made startling mock attacks on the crowd itself, and the crowd played up splendidly. They pretended a terror which was almost convincing: they screamed, they ran, they snatched children from the hyenas' fangs—it was most vivid and most amusing.

The third of the witch doctors had a minor rôle to play. He was stuck all over with dingy ostrich feathers. On the place where the ostrich carries his tail, he wore a particularly large bunch of feathers and, round and round, he slowly walked, mowing, and bowing like a circus horse, and, when he bowed, he uttered loud cries which, I was told, were supposed to be the cries of an ostrich laying an egg; to me the sound was much more like the common or garden English fowl.

Eventually we took our leave, but we had started an excitement which continued all through the night. After dinner, as we sat on our veranda and watched a young moon setting in the west over Victoria Nyanza, we heard the sounds of revelry by night coming across to us through the stillness. There was the noise of bells and tom-toms, of reeds lustily blown, and an occasional full-chested African whoop which woke the echoes. The braves of Kisii were enjoying the final rehearsal for the Barraza which they were to perform on the morrow in honor of the great Englishman—and at his expense.

O. T.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Value of Mathematics

IN the editorial page of the New York World we find so habitually such sound and suggestive observations on the course of events and the ways of man that it is with something of a shock that we come upon a more or less bantering approval of a rather wild suggestion of one William J. O'Shea, New York superintendent of schools, asking what value there is in ordinary mathematics.

It cannot be an utterly lawless or hopeless universe wherein one may rest with absolute assurance on the eternal equivalence of the square of the hypotenuse to the sum of the squares of the other two sides. There is hope for the outcome of thought and purpose, for the ultimate good of plans well considered, in a world where one may set down for the use of the men and women who will be living 10,000 years hence the precise instant at which the sun will be blotted out and the corona will flash upon the upturned faces of men along a tiny strip of the earth, and can tell today the exact moment at which the light will return a few moments later in the year A. D. 11,929. It is well to live occasionally in the atmosphere of that kind of certainty. It induces just appraisement of our daily gropings among provisional hypotheses, shifting values and bewilderingly mutable standards. It is a high spiritual tonic to go occasionally up into the high mountain peaks and live for a while among such supremely truthful things as triangles the sum of whose angles, though the heavens fall and every trace of man's work shall vanish for a time, shall forever remain precisely equivalent to two right angles, never varying to all eternity by the estimation of a hair.

Even the good Dr. Einstein and the marvels of the new physics, relativity, quantum theory and all, do not shake the faith of man in the truth that may be proved once for all. Relativity simply means that in time and space there are many "frames of reference"; we live in but one of them, and within that frame the truths of mathematics stand unassailable and eternal.

After all, a universe like that is worth sticking to.—*Commerce and Finance.*

What Wet Figures Prove

IT wouldn't require any deep guessing contest to determine the kind of figures in which the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is most interested. Yet, taken at their face value, the association's figures on increased seizures of distilling apparatus, illicit liquor of all kinds and an apparently growing number of arrests for drunkenness show simply that enforcement efforts have improved through the years of prohibition.

Recent statistics would have been even more convincing. In Kansas City, for example, in other Missouri cities and in the rest of the country there probably have been more arrests for all forms of liquor law violations in the last three or four months than in any previous period since prohibition went into effect. According to the association, this would show a big jump in the production, sale and consumption of liquor. What it does show is a big jump in enforcement.

The Canadian border situation is an illuminating case in point. Official figures—not those either of a wet or dry organization—have shown in recent months a material decline in liquor shipments into the United States. Yet border enforcement activity has been particularly notable in that time, with, of course, consequent increase in seizures and arrests.—*Kansas City Times.*

The Worth of a Rabbit

"WHAT," it was asked in this journal the other day, "is a rabbit worth?" The question was not the bitter rhetorical cry of a defeated cricket captain, ready to give his own answer in kindred terms of the eggs of ducks that are not runners. It was intended to elicit mathematical data for calculating the rabbit-strength of an estate that was for sale. If a rabbit and a half eat a lettuce and a half in an acre and a half—the calculation can be imagined, as calculations will, soaring, or burrowing out of sight of the average man who has a poor head for figures; and it has this at least in common with the higher mathematics, that it makes no difference what it is about or whether the answer be true or false to experience. For the question is soon seen to be unanswerable in terms of fact. It concerns an abstraction. "A rabbit"—is there any such thing? Here we may read of rabbits that cost ten shillings each and upward; and there (in the daily reports of the City of London central markets, for instance) of rabbits to be had for a few pence apiece.

In Russia the Government has ordered the immediate production of millions of rabbits, and all the conjurers in the world are making for Moscow. In Australia governments take measures for the constant destruction of millions of rabbits; and while in England it may be a crime to kill a rabbit, in the "Antipathies" it may be a crime not to. Bewildered by such contradictions, the inquirer may begin to doubt not only the economic validity but the veritable existence of the creature; and pat to his need will come the classic expressions of uneasiness in the rabbit-world: "Oh dear! Oh, dear! Oh, my ears and whiskers!"

Attempts to define common experience and to distil empirical knowledge of the rabbit are scarcely more reassuring. The qualities of the animal seem to be as mutually exclusive as the names given to its fur when the furriers have had their way with it. Its life depends upon its escaping notice; yet it carries a rearward sign very nearly as brilliant as the lamp of a glow-worm. Alone among rodents, it has a powder-puff, but keeps it definitely out of reach of the nose. It is notorious for timidity; but it will parade an effrontery of insolent courage when it is sure that there are no guns in the party. It knows infallibly the difference between a dog that is dangerous and a dog that may safely be left to run about and make a fuss. It is foolish enough, alas! to be caught by the simplest and most obvious of traps, and clever enough to know the one weak spot in the garden wire and the proper hours for eating undisturbed the newly bedded cabbage. And, last, it is at once the most persecuted and the best loved of all the animal creation.

The sight of a rabbit seems to arouse in most men the primeval instinct of the chase. Yet no one (not even a gardener) but admits that of all beasts the rabbit is the most engaging, with a skin, a shape, a host of little ways which endear him to young and old. He is turned into a metaphor and ridiculed on a hundred fields of combat; he is made in effigy and cuddled in a thousand nurseries. What is a rabbit worth? He is worth ninepence, ten shillings, nothing, incalculable riches. He is a name of scorn for cowardice, inefficiency and folly; and he is the little furry pet through whom all innocent affections pass to the love which the poet called the best sort of prayer.—*The Times* (London).

Music in the School Bell

A GENTLE but well-supported bit of chiding comes to us from the president of the South Carolina Teachers' Association, Prof. Harry Clark, who writes:

> At the opening of the schools each year some newspapers, unfortunately, use cartoons of unwilling boys being forced into schools. As public servants who are trying to render the largest possible service, we teachers feel that such newspaper features create a harmful attitude in the child's mind. . . . In these days of small families, the school supplies the child with needed social contacts—it is to him a "party." The modern school has so much to interest the modern child that even counties with no compulsory attendance law find that the children go voluntarily and gladly to school, in the great majority of cases.

Our esteemed correspondent is quite right in his view, although it should be said that the cartoonists draw from an old and famous tradition. Shakespeare himself, in his seven ages of man, speaks of

> The whining schoolboy, with his satchel
> And shining morning face, creeping like snail
> Unwillingly to school.

and genial Oliver Goldsmith thus depicts his pedagogue:

> A man severe he was, and stern to view;
> I knew him well, and every truant knew:
> Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
> The day's disasters in his morning face.

But schools were very different things in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries from what they are in our piping times; and newspapers of all institutions, should be up to date. As recently as the years when our grandfathers trudged barefoot to the little red schoolhouse on the hill, and our grandmothers skipped rope, their ribbon-tied curls fluttering prettily in the wind, education was made of sterner stuff than now. Reading, writing and 'rithmetic, far from being the ordeals they were of old, are truly royal roads to learning; and what has become of the birch that once hung admonishingly on the wall?

When Professor Clark says, "The modern school has so much to interest the modern child," he gives the key sentence to a new era in education. Human nature, in its strange perverseness, seems to resent instruction and positively to balk at being edified; wherefore the modern teacher, instead of taking "the young idea" by frontal attack or by stubborn siege, approaches it with so skillful a diplomacy that the gates of the mind fly open and the very citadel is won unawares. Oldsters all know, of course, that school days are the happiest of life, as well as the richest in opportunity; but the significant fact is that the youngsters, too, now relish them—not so much, in sooth, as they do lollipops or apple pie, but certainly as one of the year's real adventures. To the presiding geniuses of this golden age, the teachers who are masters of hearts as well as of minds and of interest as well as duty, the Journal lifts its hat, and congratulates them a thousand times over upon having put music into the school bell.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

The Telephone Jubilee

MOST of us have forgotten that there ever was a time when other people managed to live without telephones. Yet it was only fifty years ago that the first public telephone exchange was opened in London. It is probably true to say that the telephone has done more than the motorcar to speed up modern life or, rather, to "save time." The time-saving machines have given us in reality more leisure for play, for thought and for the natural activities of the human mind and body. What looks like hurry is, generally speaking, an intensification of thought and action at a given moment on the business in hand. The telephone is anti-waste. In this country all that is wrong with the telephone is that it is not so good a government concern as it ought to be. If it were, every house in the kingdom would have its telephone, and the humblest householder would be able to telephone to Lossiemouth—though we hope he would refrain—as easily as Lossiemouth's distinguished resident can telephone to The Hague.—*Daily News and Westminster Gazette* (London).